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5 February 1986

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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5 February 1986

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RSFSR PAPER ON DISCUSSION OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

PM141607 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Seeking Advice from the People"]

[Text] A crucial new stage has begun in preparation for the 27th Party Congress. A whole package of very important documents approved by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum has been submitted for discussion by all the people: the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000. They reflect the large scales, humanity, and nobility of our plans and elaborate a scientific base for people's creative activity.

The discussion of the precongress documents by the entire party and entire people is the party's frank consultation with people on the most important economic and political questions whose aim is to verify better the strategic course of our development and take fuller account of the will, interests, and needs of all classes and strata of Soviet society. The documents are based on the concept elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The party has come out with a program for improving the socialism that has been built and for making further headway toward communism -- man's age-old and lofty dream.

The documents submitted for discussion by the entire Soviet people are the result of painstaking work by the party organizations, labor collectives, and broad strata of the public. This reaffirms yet again the truly democratic nature of our party and of the socialist system.

The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program is a true source of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the result of the scientific generalization of the Soviet society's historical experience. A remarkable feature of this important theoretical and political party document lies in the continuity of its fundamental premises. It attests to the consistency of the communist party's course but also offers the creative development and innovatory quest generated by the changes which have taken place since the adoption of the third program. Everything planned in the field of policy, economic and social strategy, and organizational and ideological work invariably complies with the communist perspective and with the global tasks of the struggle for space and social progress.

These plans affect the interests of every Soviet person while their strategic of actions makes it possible to considerably activate the human factor -- an essential condition for achieving what has been projected.

The dimension, depth, and complexity of the tasks which are being resolved in domestic and international policy, the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum said, make new, high demands on the standard of party leadership and dictate the need for new approaches toward all aspects of party work. This cannot fail to be reflected in the party's fundamental law and the partycode of life, the CPSU Statutes, whose draft (with the proposed changes) has also been submitted for discussion by the entire party. The point of these changes lies in the further expansion of internal party democracy. The development of communists' initiative and activeness, and the enhancement of their responsibility for the matter in hand -- in brief, in bringing the demands of the party statutes into line with the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program.

In the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through 2000 the provisions of the draft Party Program as it were acquire a material aspect and are given specific form for the next three 5-year plans. The steady improvement of the people's material and cultural standard remains the supreme aim of economic strategy. For that it will be necessary to raise production forces and production relations to a qualitatively new level, to radically accelerate scientific-technical progress, to ensure rapid headway on strategic salients of economic development, and to create a production potential equal in dimension to that accumulated in all preceding years.

In their totality the precongress documents not only contain a Marxist-Leninist analysis of present-day modern problems but also define realistic ways of resolving certain difficulties which have accumulated over a number of years in the economic and social spheres of our life. Some workers' sense for what is new has been dulled and bureaucracy, inertia, and other negative manifestations have been increasingly noticeable. The party is waging a resolute struggle against them. The changes to the CPSU Statutes are aimed at raising the Communist's prestige and title still higher, strengthening his role as a political fighter and organizer of the masses, and stepping up his responsibility for the implementation of the party's general line and directives.

The broad discussion of the documents published in the press and to be approved by the 27th CPSU Congress is beginning in the country. This discussion is on the agenda of party meetings and rayon, city, oblast, and kray conferences. The basic guidelines will also be discussed at meetings in labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and public organizations. It is of fundamental importance to direct Communists and all participants in the numerous meetings toward a businesslike tone and the solution of specific practical questions. Avoiding ostentation, formalism, busywork [shumikha], and excessive concern for organizational measures and ensuring a high standard of content in discussion are urgent requirements. Much depends on leading party, state, and economic cadres, who are called on to take the most active and direct part in discussion.



The all-around discussion of the pregress materials by the soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol will help to associate millions of working people to the search for reserves for our advance, opening up scope for their initiative, creativity, and constructive energy, and to enlist them more actively to the movement for the consolidation of discipline and order.

The party's program documents define the prospects for our development and therefore it is essential to seek to ensure that every person has a good understanding of its present-day concerns, strategy and tactics, and ultimate goals, and knows how to link his daily work with them. That is why, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed at the October plenum, the labor collective and its primary echelons -- the sector and team, stock farm and laboratory -- must become the center of all work on the study and explanation of the pregress documents. A thorough talk must be initiated here on our affairs, on bringing enormous reserves into operation, on making economical use of resources, eliminating existing shortcomings, and disseminating advanced experience.

The party Central Committee calls for a constructive and creative nature for the discussion, displaying an innovatory approach toward urgent questions of our development, an approach aimed at resolutely overcoming everything which has become obsolete and which is impeding our headway.

The thoughts contained in the documents hone people's perception of the facts of life, make them think, and cause them to want to respond, to express their opinion, to draw attention to a particular problem or shortcoming. Every proposal and comment, even if not directly linked with the provisions of the materials under discussion, must be studied most carefully. Any specific critical alarm call must be heeded and steps taken on its basis. In the discussion process there can be no division of questions into main and secondary ones. The prestige of the party organizations depends on it. Indeed, the nature of their response to such alarm calls sometimes determines the distance between word and deed. One of the practical tasks of the pregress period is to abolish this distance, proving that the party and soviet organs and economic organizations are prepared markedly to enhance the effectiveness of their work and to step up their attention toward people.

A discussion of the party documents has begun on the pages of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The materials published include some which in fact raise utterly specific issues. We expect prompt replies to them from the organizations which are being criticized. Assemblyman-fitter A. Konnov described items of radio equipment whose quality is extremely low. Yu. Tagayeva from Moscow, a Communist of almost 30 years' standing, is indignant at the thriftlessness in laying new sewage pipes. Smolensk teacher N. Ryzhichenkov is concerned that there is a large quantity of footwear in the stores but nothing to buy. These and other similar alarm calls are the reason for taking urgent measures.

The influx of letters to the editorial office marked "for discussion" is growing with every passing day. Today's issue prints the first in a series of special publications which will be issued regularly. We give the floor to workers, kolkhoz members, party and soviet workers, national economy specialists, and figures of science and culture -- representatives of the most diverse professions, Communists and nonparty people, veterans and Komsomol members, all those who want to take part in a businesslike and full discussion of the precongress documents.

The party's great goals and the prospects which are opening up are feasible only by the labor and active participation of society's members in the constructive process. The times demand highly productive work and specific deeds from each Soviet person and labor collective. Only thus is it possible to personally fulfill the tasks facing us. Just weeks remain to the end of the year and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Completing all plans successfully and reaching a pace in accordance with the basic guidelines in the first days of January is the most important concern of all party organizations, Communists, and members of our society advancing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARMENIAN CP AKTIV DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Information Report

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "A Meeting of the Republic Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv in which secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, ministers, chairmen of state committees and heads of other republic departments, chairmen of ispolkoms of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, officials of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and other social organizations, and representatives of science, art, and various branches of the national economy participated took place on 12 October 1985.

The meeting discussed the question: "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work in Light of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic Party Organization'."

A report was delivered by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary, Armenian CP Central Committee.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: L. N. Nersesyan, first secretary, Yerevan Gorkom of the Armenian CP; S. M. Petrosyan, instrument control brigade leader at the Yerevan "Nairit" Science-Production Association; S. M. Mkhitarian, first secretary, Echmiadzinskiy Raykom of the Armenian CP; G. S. Kotandzhyan, chairman, Armenian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Z. K. Kurbanov, editor of the SOVET ERMANISTANY newspaper; N. M. Blokhina, second secretary, Krasnoselskiy Raykom of the Armenian CP; G. M. Mugnetsyan, chairman, Armenian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; B. A. Tumasyan, general director, "Luys" Production Association; and K. L. Kalantar, first secretary, Board of the Union of Armenian Cinematographers.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

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F. T. Sarkisyan, chairman, ArSSR Council of Ministers, presented a report at the meeting "On the Course of Fulfillment of the Republic's Plans for Economic and Social Development in 1985 and the Tasks of Labor Collectives in Implementing the Instructions of the Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on the Preparation of Quotas for 1986 and for the 12th Five-Year Plan."

Participants in the discussion of the report included: M. Ts. Mkrtchyan, first secretary, Sovetskiy Raykom of the Armenian CP; Sh. A. Aleksanyan, first secretary, Aparanskiy Raykom of the Armenian CP; N. V. Mkhitaryan, fitter, "Armelektromash" Production Association imeni V. I. Lenin; S. A. Vartanyan, minister, ArSSR Meat and Dairy Industry; and A. T. Aguzumtsyan, general director, Leninakan Cotton Production Association.

The meeting of the aktiv adopted a resolution on the subject of discussion.

V. I. Polyakov and V. M. Yashin, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the meeting of the aktiv.

#### First Secretary Demirchyan Speech

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Orienting Political Education Work Toward the Realization of the Grand Designs: From a Meeting of the Republic Party Aktiv"]

[Text] The republic has received the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" as a document of enormous political significance and great mobilizing force, as a long-term scientifically substantiated program which opens up broad perspectives for the further improvement of ideological indoctrination work among the masses and for improving all spheres of activity. Armed with the basic principles of the decree, party organizations are consistently raising the political and labor activism of communists and all working people by orienting it toward the party's grand designs, toward the fulfillment of plans for economic and social development in 1985, toward the creation of good prerequisites for a successful start under the new five-year plan.

A businesslike discussion of these questions took place at the 12 October meeting of the republic party aktiv in Yerevan.

The meeting discussed the question "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work in Light of the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'On the Course of Fulfillment of Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic Party Organization'."

The report was delivered by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary, Armenian CP Central Committee.

He said: "A year has passed since the adoption of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June

(1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic Party Organization.

The decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; the results of the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress; and instructions and conclusions contained in speeches and pronouncements of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress generated a powerful new surge of creative energy and political activism of communists and all working people in the republic.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee advanced the scientifically substantiated concept of accelerating the nation's socioeconomic development, of attaining a new qualitative state of society in the broadest sense of the term. The following were defined as the principal tasks: the scientific-technical renovation of production and the attainment of the highest level of labor productivity in the world; the improvement of social--especially economic--relations; dramatic change in the sphere of labor, in people's material and nonmaterial living conditions; the invigoration of the entire system of political and social institutions; achieving a higher measure of socialist democracy; and self-government by the people.

The realization of all this is primarily associated with the active and fruitful efforts of Soviet man. The decisive factor in all changes is the human factor. The all-round intensification of the human factor; the orientation of the efforts of our working people toward the realization of the new grand designs of the party, toward the realization of the economic and political tasks confronting the republic--such is the orientation of the work of the republic party organization, of party committees and primary party organizations.

What results have we attained? What are the shortcomings that still exist in our work?

The party organization's attention is focused on the intensification of the economy, on raising labor productivity and product quality, on the effective utilization of the existing production potential, and on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

As is known, in the last 4 years the republic as a whole has fulfilled plans for economic and social development at the level of the five-year plan targets. These plans are also being fulfilled in the current year. In 9 months, industry increased the growth rate of commodity output by 7.4 percent and the growth of sales by 5.5 percent. The number of enterprises failing to completely fulfill their delivery plan commitments was reduced. Many labor collectives fulfilled ahead of schedule their one-year and five-year targets commemorating the 40th anniversary of Victory Day. Despite an unprecedented drought, workers in the countryside are fulfilling plans and socialist pledges for producing and selling basic agricultural products to the state.



Construction organizations are improving their work. Transport, communications and consumer services workers are coping with their tasks. Matters are being put in order in trade.

The effort to draw available labor resources into social production has continued. Last year, another 25 affiliates and production sectors were organized in small towns and rayons. Nine thousand new jobs were created in republic industry alone. Migration from the countryside to the city has for the most part ceased. In the current year, there were 6000 fewer migrants.

The production of consumer goods has increased. Twenty more enterprises of all-union subordination have been drawn into consumer goods production. Work in the service sphere has been improved. Measures to improve the ecology are being implemented.

The attempt to combine ideological and political problems of the socioeconomic program and socioeconomic problems of the ideological indoctrination program into a single complex, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan continued, is characteristic of the work of the party organizations.

The Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau's examination of reports of the Yerevan City Party Committee on the course of fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Kirovakan City Party Committee on the effort to increase the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination activity under the conditions of brigade forms of labor organization and work incentives, of the Armenian Civil Aviation Administration on improving political education work in labor collectives in light of the demands of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and other questions, and the integrated study of the organization of ideological indoctrination work at enterprises belonging to the electrical equipment industry showed that organizational, economic and political education work is becoming more closely interconnected.

However, at the same time that we critically appraise our achievements, we must not fail to note that we have still not entirely eliminated the shortcomings noted in the decree in this basic direction.

If we attribute our successes and achievements to the intensification of the human factor, it is also appropriate to link shortcomings to this factor to a certain degree. How else can we explain that a considerable number of enterprises and organizations are not meeting their planned targets in various branches of the national economy? Studies show that in the majority of cases, this is the result of low state, planning, technological and labor discipline, unconscientiousness, irresponsibility, disorderliness, the lack of organization and order, i. e., reasons associated with the human factor.

Comrade K. S. Demirchyan leveled sharp criticism at the leaders of a number of major industrial enterprises for failing to fulfill production and sales plans. He also explained the failure of 30-40 percent of the farms in the Azizbekovskiy, Amasiyskiy, im. Kamo, Idzhevskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Stepanavanskiy and certain other rayons to meet their commitments to produce and sell various agricultural and livestock products to the state as being due

to unsatisfactory organizational, political and educational work. This is also the explanation for the failure to commission facilities on schedule, etc.

One of our principal tasks today is to effect dramatic change in the thinking and feeling of cadres from top to bottom and to concentrate attention on the most important point--scientific-technical progress.

And it must be said that many party committees and organizations have taken an active, businesslike approach to this task. But some of them are remiss, do not concern themselves with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress at the required level, are hesitant, and do not orient political education work toward their resolution. This is evidenced by the failure of many enterprises, organizations and even entire branches to fulfill plans for the introduction of new technology, for the assimilation of new types of products and other technical measures relating to scientific-technical progress.

We have still not succeeded in making academy, VUZ and branch science address more concretely the most urgent problems in our economy and problems in the acceleration of technical progress in production.

In the service sphere, we have taken and are taking measures to strengthen its base, to improve its work, to secure the ever more complete satisfaction of the population's needs for food and for industrial goods, to expand types of services, to improve the work of social transport, municipal services, health and sport. People see this and evaluate it accordingly.

Owing to omissions in educational work, the lack of proper order and organization in the service sphere, shoppers continue to be shortweighted and shortchanged, to be treated discourteously; scarce goods and services are the subject of speculation; ethics are violated in medical institutions; there are deficiencies in transport and municipal services, other shortcomings and negative manifestations, thefts of socialist property and there is bribery, which evoke the righteous indignation of the population.

The Armenian CP Central Committee has repeatedly called the attention of party committees and organizations as well as the heads of the appropriate ministries and departments to the need to organize the effective struggle against all these negative manifestations and to intensify political education work. But this demand is not everywhere met at the proper level.

Serious claims in this regard can also be made against the leadership of the Ministry of Trade, Aykoop [expansion not given], the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of Health, the Main Administration of Automotive Technical Maintenance, against the leaders of all other ministries and departments that serve the population.

Clearly, the local Soviets and rayon and city party committees, that must continuously focus their attention on this sphere, that must take effective measures to improve organizational and political education work, that must secure the total fulfillment of the decision of the bureau of the Central



Committee "On Additional Measures to Intensify the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena in the Service Sphere," are responsible for the state of affairs in this important sphere.

The policy of accelerating the nation's socioeconomic development, the scientific and technical renovation of production, the improvement of organization, order and discipline, and the improvement of responsibility are not a temporary campaign, but are the party's strategic line. The continuous growth of initiative, of the creative, labor and political activism of every worker, collective farmer, specialist, commander of production, manager, and all working people; the orientation of their efforts toward the realization of this course is the most important, top priority task of party committees and organizations.

Labor collectives and production brigades are the fulcrum, the basic field of activity. The center of gravity in our work must be shifted in this area.

In the elapsed period, party committees and primary party organizations more actively and consistently addressed the question of making the transition to brigade forms of labor. The point is not only that we already have 32,000 brigades incorporating 530,000 persons. Today, attention is focused on qualitative questions in the organization of work according to the new forms. There is an observable trend toward an increase in the share of cost accounting brigades even though it should be noted that in agriculture, especially in animal husbandry, the process is too slow, and the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee, rayon party committees, and the appropriate ministries and departments should become more closely involved with this matter.

Party committees and organizations should find an effective solution to the problem of political and economic education under the conditions of the brigade form of labor organization.

Labor collectives of late have been more actively striving for thrift and have been combating defective production, wastefulness and slackness. The successful struggle that has been launched against drunkenness and alcoholism promotes discipline and order. Losses of working time have been reduced by 14 percent, absenteeism--by 20.2 percent; manpower turnover--by 0.4 percentage points.

This effort must be intensified and continued more consistently. We must strive to see to it that the struggle for economy everywhere--in production and in the home--becomes the model for our people's behavior.

Party, trade union and Komsomol committees and organizations must continuously improve the organization of socialist competition as a socially organizing and educational force, must eliminate stereotypes and ostentation in this regard, must make it truly competitive, public and effective, and must provide the appropriate material and moral incentives for each winner.

The current report and election campaign in primary party organizations graphically demonstrates the striving of party members to work actively and in

a businesslike manner to implement the principles of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the June meeting. Party committees must orient this striving toward the realization of specific tasks confronting labor collectives.

K. S. Demirchyan noted that the striving to raise the scientific level and effectiveness of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy of education was characteristic of the work of party organizations in the last year.

The transition from enlightenment [prosvetitelstvo] to conceptualism [kontseptualnost] as an important means of increasing the effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist education, of the political education of people is seen in the activity of the political education network, in lecture propaganda, and in mass forms of agitation and propaganda work in direct contact with people (Unified Political Days, discussions, open houses, etc.) and through the periodical press, television and radio.

Certain steps have been taken to improve the activity of clubs and culture palaces, to use them more completely for the purposeful organization of the people's leisure time and in the struggle against drunkenness.

Party committees, many party organizations and Soviets of People's Deputies are now working more consistently on the organization of atheistic work, to secure the observance of legislation on cults, and to introduce socialist rituals. The republic atheism center has begun operation. The press is also devoting more attention to this effort. Atheist cadres, propagandists and lecturers are now being trained at institutions of higher learning.

Counterpropaganda work is improving. The counterpropaganda system assigns an important place to instilling our people, especially our young people, with an active position in the struggle to prevent the penetration of bourgeois views of labor, art, behavior, and everyday life.

The activity of the creative unions and their party organizations continues to improve.

The international and patriotic education of the working people and youth is a constant integral factor in all ideological and political activity of the republic's party organization. As always, the inculcation of the feeling of boundless love and dedication to our great Motherland--the USSR, the readiness to defend and multiply the attainments of socialism, an international mentality in the republic's working people and youth, and our people's feeling of dedication to eternal, indissoluble friendship with the great Russian people, with all peoples of the USSR is the basic content of all our many-sided work.

Joint work plans of the central committees of the Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian parties on the further development of the international relations of the working people of the Transcaucasian fraternal republics.

Work on the study of the Russian language is being improved. Last year, 27 schools and since 1 September 1985 another 32 schools have been converted to

the intensive study of the Russian language. The total number of schools offering intensive instruction in the Russian language is now 100.

Much has been done but much more could be accomplished if we could actively mobilize and utilize all our reserves for improving and raising the scientific level and effectiveness of the indoctrination with the world view.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee correctly noted that "some party committees lack political acumen and principle in reacting to omissions in the education of people." Even today, this criticism could be addressed to individual party organizations in the press and information media, to their bureaus and committees.

The Bureau of the Armenian CP Central Committee recently examined the question of raising the responsibility of the leaders of ideological institutions for publications and broadcasts. It was emphasized once more that they bear personal responsibility for the quality and ideological content of the materials.

The January (1985) Plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee criticized the atheistic work of many of our party organizations. This summer, a republic seminar was held on these questions, but a number of shortcomings persist.

Shortcomings in the work of clubs and enlightenment institutions were discussed at January and March (1985) plenums of the Armenian CP Central Committee. However, there has been no substantial change. The Ministry of Culture, the Armenian Trade Union Council, the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, and other ministries and departments that have clubs, cultural centers and libraries as a part of their system must immediately correct the situation, must improve their work, and must strengthen the material-technical base which lags behind modern demands.

The involvement of the masses in physical culture and the complete utilization of sports facilities are of great social and political importance to us. Trade unions, the Komsomol and the republic Sports Committee must see to it that the population, especially youth, are totally involved in the physical culture movement.

In the area of health care, we should expand and further develop forms of continuous ties with the masses supported in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee; should strive for the total utilization of resources allocated for the further development of the branch and for its material and technical supply; we should try to improve the work of hospitals, polyclinics and other therapeutic and prophylactic institutions. It is important to stress prevention, to thoroughly satisfy the need for drugs, to eradicate violations of norms of behavior by Soviet physicians--inattention to patients, extortion. It is an important social task to raise the prestige of physicians.

In the past period, certain steps were taken to expand the base for the labor training of school pupils and PTU [vocational-technical training school] trainees. But the point at issue today is the need to secure a qualitative breakthrough in the organization of all public education as demanded by the reform.



The Armenian CP Central Committee is examining the question of creating in the republic a technical education center for children for the purpose of encouraging the technical creativity of the younger generation.

We must strive to dramatically improve the entire teaching and upbringing process, to raise the pupils' feeling of citizenship, to practice on the job training in the production of useful products, and carry out complex types of work usually on the basis of orders of base enterprises.

The development of special forms of specialist training on the basis of direct relations with branches of the national economy, enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, especially in regions of intensive development of the productive forces as well as in mountainous and piedmont regions is an effective way of resolving the problem. Even though a certain amount of progress has been noted in improving admissions to designated places in institutions of higher learning in the republic and the nation in the current school year, a number of party committees and Soviets of People's Deputies (Kalinino, Tumanyan, Amasiya, etc.) are not sufficiently involved in this effort.

We must consistently improve ideological indoctrination work among school youth and students and raise the level of teaching of social science disciplines. We must see to it that they master the Marxist-Leninist world view so that it becomes their conviction, the basis of their way of thinking and behavior. This should be facilitated by the independent development of the social, political and labor activity of pupils and students.

The time that has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee decree, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan stated, is also characterized by the trend toward the more intensive moral education of people and by the further strengthening of the socialist way of life. There has been a slight decline in criminality both in the republic as a whole and in a number of cities and rayons.

At the same time, we are by no means making sufficient use of our potential for eradicating crime and such negative phenomena as embezzlement, graft, mismanagement, extortion, profiteering, bribe-taking, hooliganism, etc.

The Armenian CP Central Committee is taking additional measures to combat the indicated shortcomings. A number of executives have received party punishment and have been removed from their posts. The leadership of the Administration for Combating the Theft of Socialist Property has been reinforced. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has been ordered to develop measures to effect dramatic improvement in the entire effort to combat theft and crimes by officials.

We must raise the demandingness of party committees and organizations in this direction. They must wage an uncompromising struggle against all departures from the norms in our life and morality. No mercy must ever be shown in this regard to anyone irregardless of the position he occupies or his past services. A person who encroaches on the public good, who abuses his official position must be punished most severely.

Leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations who bear direct responsibility for the integrity of socialist property have the obligation to take effective measures to close all channels and conditions that open the way to embezzlement and wastefulness. The central committee, the government and party committees should increase their responsibility for the integrity of public property and for order in all things.

Law enforcement agencies must make major improvements in their work. The leaders of these agencies must raise the responsibility of their personnel, must see to it that they are faithful and honest to their duty, must relieve and punish even more severely those whose mission is to combat negative phenomena, but who themselves permit these phenomena.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demanded the organization of matters in such a way that oversight would be established over every single party organization and every single worker. This important principle should form the basis of the activity of all our party committees.

We must raise the level of intensity of the struggle, identify and strictly punish embezzlers, extortionists, profiteers, in particular, bribe-takers, bureaucrats, and all manner of riff-raff in any sphere of our life, and all those who inflict damage on our state and citizens, who redistribute income unlawfully to the great social, moral and political detriment of our society. This is an area in which the absolute agreement of words and actions is the condition to moral health.

This effort requires wide publicity and the mobilization of the press, radio and television as well as verbal and visual propaganda and agitation. The working people must be fully informed on the policies and measures pursued by the republic party organization. This will be a great aid in raising their activity to a still greater level both in the struggle against negative manifestations and in social life in general.

Speaking of positive changes in the activity of the means of mass information and propaganda, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan discussed in detail future tasks stemming from the current demands of the party and noted that there are still numerous shortcomings and omissions in the work of press organs, television and radio. Many publications still do not satisfy their readers in all respects, do not sufficiently describe the life of the republic, cities and rayons and the many-sided activity of party organizations; they rarely publish letters from the readers. They do not yet show sufficient concern for ideological and political conditioning, for raising the professional mastery of journalists and for instilling the feeling of party responsibility for the assigned task.

Heads of press organs and the mass media, their party committees and bureaus should eliminate stereotypes and dullness, sensationalism and verbosity. They should show more of what is being done at the local level to implement the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the June meeting at the CPSU Central Committee. They should show what is taking place in the life of labor collectives and party organizations. There should be



more critical analysis of the progress that is being made in the fight against complacency, against indifference to intolerance of shortcomings.

Party committees and heads of ministries and departments should take exhaustive measures to ensure the proper reaction to criticism in the press. Those leaders who regard criticism in the press as an attempt to cast a shadow on their collective, who assume the pose of the injured party, who ignore criticism or who make excuses should be strictly punished. We have such recidivists in our midst.

It is an important task of the editorial staffs themselves and of the party organizations of labor collectives, city and rayon party committees, and departments of the Armenian CP Central Committee to increase the effectiveness of criticism in the press.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee contains the assignment to improve the work with ideological cadres. The problem of further improving work with cadres was examined by us at a plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee in March 1985.

In the elapsed period, the party's ranks were replenished by many worthy representatives of creative intellectuals and ideological institutions.

Schools for the party-economic aktiv, advanced training courses and the system of political and economic education have begun working more effectively.

The ranks of the Armenian CP presently number representatives of 45 USSR nations and nationalities. Party committees organize their work with regard to the ethnic makeup of the republic and of the party organization. This work has been consistently improved in the elapsed period. This is also reflected in the nomination of representatives of various nationalities to jobs in executive party, trade union and Komsomol organs and for USSR orders and medals, honor certificates of the Presidium of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet, and various honorary titles.

The improvement of the work with cadres, especially ideological cadres, is a continuous process. All party committees must properly organize the system for working with the reserve of cadres, for their training and retraining. At the same time, in certain cases the reserve of ideological cadres exists only on paper.

Deputy secretaries of primary party organizations for educational work (vosпитatelnaya rabota), party group organizers and party organizers of brigades must become the subject of special concern. The current report and election campaign has been and must become a good incentive for properly screening these comrades.

We must qualitatively improve the strengthening of the party and especially work with candidate members and new party members especially with respect to affirming their Marxist-Leninist convictions, civic steadfastness and active life stance.

The experience of party organizations in the Leninskiy Rayon, Kirovakan and elsewhere in periodically reviewing the personal records of party members at party meetings strengthens oversight and must be disseminated more widely.

Of late, it has been a common practice to examine the personal records of communists and leaders directly at primary party organization meetings. This has a good educational effect and should be developed.

The basic party principle of personal participation of the manager in educational work becomes particularly timely today, at a time when the intensification of the human factor is posed as a task on a broad front. But we also have serious shortcomings that should be immediately eliminated and reserves that should be mobilized.

Constructive, specific criticism, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan continued, is an effective means of educating cadres as well as each individual worker. Hence such criticism must always be in the center of attention of party organizations.

The timely implementation of correct remarks and proposals actively promote the effectiveness of criticism. In particular, proper attention must always be devoted to criticism and theses contained in the remarks of speakers and especially in reports at plenums, at meetings of the aktiv, and meetings of the party collective. Unfortunately, it frequently happens that they do not go beyond the walls within which they are voiced, the necessary measures are not taken in response to them and party organs do not oversee them.

We must put an end to these shortcomings and improve the style and quality of party organizational work.

We must develop initiative. We must be oriented toward everything that is new, useful and progressive. Whether we will be more businesslike, whether we will achieve a higher degree of initiative, whether higher demands will be made on cadres, whether the level of their responsibility will be increased, whether we make our words agree completely with our actions, whether we will be more successful in our work depends increasingly on the heightened activism of our people.

Knowledge based on deep scientific, critical analysis; the ability to competently pose and solve questions; resoluteness and a businesslike attitude; initiative, independence, and a keen feeling for the new; the ability to think in terms of effectiveness, to exemplify the unity of words and actions, to assume full responsibility for the assigned task; implacability toward all manifestations of bureaucratism, overorganization, ostentation, verbosity, boastfulness, and irresponsibility, toward all manner of mismanagement; the ability to struggle for the strict observance of law and order; and the reinforcement of technological, state and party discipline--these basic components of the Leninist work style must inhere in all our cadres, organs, organizations and institutions at all levels today.

There is yet another, very typical shortcoming. It is: inconsistency and slowness in correcting omissions and shortcomings and the harmful psychology of being satisfied with half-measures. This is the affliction of a number of party committees and Soviet and economic organs and organizations. After all, much of what we have said today and what we are noting as shortcomings has been said at the January (1985) and other plenums of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

On the other hand, this also attests to the absence of the necessary and I would say consistent demandingness and continuous oversight over performance on the part of higher organs.

The desired level of activity of the human factor can be attained if party committees and organizations concern themselves with improving the work style of the entire system of political and social institutions. Many Soviets of People's Deputies, trade union and Komsomol organizations are actively and consistently implementing the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and have achieved positive results.

The Soviets have become more closely involved in educational activities. They address problems relating to the cooperatives and production collectives. They coordinate their efforts in creating and modernizing the material-technical base for educational work. Deputies at all levels are taking a more active part in mass political work. Sessions, permanent commissions and groups of deputies are playing a more important part.

Trade union committees are now showing more attention to the unification of educational and economic efforts, to the realization of social and cultural tasks, to strengthening labor and production discipline, to securing the participation of the working people in the management of production and in the organization of socialist competition.

The Komsomol plays an especially important part in the social education of youth. The Komsomol did a considerable amount of tangible work last year. Approximately 60,000 boys and girls have already completed their five-year plan quotas. Many young people are doing a good job on crash construction and other important national economic projects. There is an effective effort to ensure youth's mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and their international, patriotic and moral education. Much is being done to spur the Young Pioneer organization to a still higher level of intensity.

The task of party committees and primary organizations is to do their utmost to promote the intensification of the Komsomol in the political and socioeconomic life of the republic, to increase the contribution of youth to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, to the development of independent technical artistic activity, physical culture and sport, and the rational organization of the leisure time of boys and girls.

We also have considerable reserves for increasing the effectiveness of the social education work of Soviets of People's Deputies and trade unions. Party organizations must step up their guidance of them and must secure the full utilization of the vast potential of these institutions to continuously strengthen living ties with the masses. The republic's working people, like all Soviet people, warmly support and approve the wise Leninist domestic and

foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the party's policy of improving our socialist society, and the acceleration of the rate of its development.

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasizes that ideological and political education in all its forms must be coordinated as far as possible with the main task of our day--the acceleration of the nation's socioeconomic development. Therein lies the essence of the changes that must be made today in ideological work. But this effort must be launched energetically, with no loss of time.

And we shall work more energetically, with no loss of time.

We regard what has been done to realize the demands of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, to increase the effectiveness of ideological work as the beginning of the task before us. We must work more energetically. We must consistently improve communist education; raise the labor and political activism of the masses; and orient the efforts of communists and all working people toward the realization of the grand designs of our Leninist party.

We are confident, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan said in conclusion, that communists and all working people in the republic will successfully complete the present year and the five-year plan as a whole, will make a great beginning under the 12th Five-Year Plan, and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new, high feats of labor.

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CSO: 1830/105



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ArSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION MEETS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 1

[Armenpress Article: "In the Commission for Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The organizations of the ArSSR Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] are coping unsatisfactorily with the construction of projects of the agro-industrial complex. The plan of nine months of this year for construction assembly jobs has been fulfilled by one 82.8 percent; that is, 3,265,000 rubles have not been realized.

This problem was touched upon at a routine meeting of the Commission for Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the ArSSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that due to the unsatisfactory organization of construction jobs, the putting into operation of a large number of projects of economic and social designation is being delayed drastically.

In the resolution passed, the commission has placed before the ArSSR Minpromstroy the task to quickly adopt measures for accelerating the construction of projects of the agro-industrial complex and for ensuring the delivery into service of new buildings planned for 1985.

In connection with this, appropriate recommendations were given to the ministries and departments forming part of the complex.

An acceleration of the final development of the technological documentation, financing and delivery of construction materials and machinery for such projects as the Abovyan Plan of Biochemical Preparations and the Bzhni and Agnidzor stock-rearing farms, etc., is an essential requirement.

The commission heard the problem about the course of the fulfillment of plans for the long-term storage of potatoes, fruits and vegetables of the 1985 harvest, on which leaders



of the fruit and vegetable, agriculture and food industry ministries and of the Aykoop management presented information. It was noted that although, with the exception of certain crops, the republic is fulfilling and overfulfilling 1985 targets for state purchases, the plans for the long-term storage of this produce, however, have still not been implemented. Some 28,900 tons of potatoes have been placed in storage instead of the planned 34,000 tons. Work in the storage of vegetables and fruits is going on at slow tempos.

The ispolkoms of the rayon councils of people's deputies and the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] councils are not carrying out proper control over farms which continue to ship produce for long-term storage without preliminary sorting. Rayon procurement and dispatching bases and their receiving points are not controlling the quality of produce on a proper level.

The commission has demanded in the strictest manner that the fruit and vegetable, agriculture and food industry ministries, and the management of Aykoop, adopt without delay measures for fulfilling the plan of the long-term storage of an assortment of fruits, vegetables and grapes.

The goal to carry out the purchases of certain crops (onion, cabbage) beyond the boundaries of the republic, so that consumers' demands for them during the winter season will be fully satisfied, has been set.

In Vardenisskiy Rayon, there are serious shortcomings and omissions in preparatory works for the wintering of cattle. Organizations for gathering the harvest have tolerated flaws in the cultivation of feed crops, and due to the long drought the farms have not been able to stock the necessary amount and quality of feed. On the whole, the plan for the stockpiling of feeds has been fulfilled by 77 percent. The construction of stock-rearing projects is going on unsatisfactorily. A number of cowsheds planned for the current year have not been put into service, the course of the overall mechanization of labor-consuming processes in farms has not been satisfactory, and repair jobs on cattlesheds are being delayed. There are shortcomings in providing farms with necessary building materials, equipment and implements.

Having listened to the report of the council of the Vardenisskiy RAPO on the course of winter preparatory works for 1985-1986, the commission has given appropriate recommendations to the ministries and departments. A goal has been set to

adopt the necessary measures in order to get out of the situation which has been created, to organize successfully the wintering of cattle in the rayon, and to rationally use the stockpiled feeds.

The Commission for Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex has also discussed a number of current problems of the agricultural economy, and appropriate decisions were adopted.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Information Report

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] A regularly scheduled plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was held 28 September.

The plenum discussed the question "On Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Relating to the Successful Fulfillment of Plans for Economic and Social Development, to the Fulfillment of Socialist Pledges for 1985 and to Ensuring a Worthy Reception for the 27th CPSU Congress."

Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, presented the report.

The following took part in discussions of the report: N. E. Mustafayev, first secretary, Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; B. S. Kevorkov, first secretary, Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast Party Committee; L. A. Sokolov, second secretary, Baku City Party Committee; A. A. Dzhaferov, general director, "Azneft" Production Association; R. A. Bagirli, first secretary, Kirovabad City Party Committee; T. Kh. Orudzhev, minister, AzSSR Fruit and Vegetable Industry; Sh. M. Aliyev, first secretary, Sumgait City Party Committee; S. M. Khalipova, installer at the "Bakelektroavtomat" Plant; R. A. Guseynov, chairman, AzSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; S. M. Imraliyev, leader of an integrated mechanized brigade on Cotton-Growing Sovkhoz No 3 imeni V. I. Lenin in the Zhdanovskiy Rayon; A. A. Gadzhiyeva, first secretary, Saatlinovskiy Rayon Party Committee; M. M. Imanov, chief, "Azglavenergo"; S. I. Mamedov, first secretary, Lerikskiy Rayon Party Committee; Z. M. Gashimova, director, "Sovetskaya Ukraina" Sovkhoz in the Shemakhinskiy Rayon; T. M. Kyazimov, minister, Installation and Special Construction Work in the AzSSR; and A. P. Platonov, chief, Administration of the Azerbaijan Railway System.

A concluding address was delivered by Comrade K. M. Bagirov.

An appropriate decree was adopted on the question under discussion.

An organizational question was considered.

The plenum appointed R. V. Akhundov chairman of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's Party Commission and relieved I. N. Askerov from that post in connection with his retirement on pension.

V. I. Romanov, a responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

#### First Secretary Bagirov Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 2, 3

[Text]

Comrades!

The plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is taking place in the final phase of the 11th Five-Year Plan, at an extremely important time in which active preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan CP Congress. The successful beginning of the 12th Five-Year Plan will depend on the degree to which the party committees and the entire republic party organizations are able to mobilize labor collectives, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all working people for the resolution of urgent, top priority problems.

The republic's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, appreciate the importance of the last part of 1985 and are striving to celebrate the forthcoming congress of the CPSU with new successes in all areas of economic and cultural construction. The political and labor activism of the masses is high everywhere. Workers, collective farmers, engineering-technical personnel, scientists and cultural figures, having checked their activities against the principles set forth by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the Central Committee's June conference on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, are fully resolved to implement the party's plans for converting the economy to the path of intensive development and its policy of increasing the effectiveness of production.

The last few months of this year will be filled with extremely important political events. Meetings and talks between M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and representatives of labor collectives and the party-economic aktiv in Tyumen Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, the Urals and Kazakhstan attest to the persistent, purposeful effort of the CPSU Central Committee to bring reserves into play for accelerating the rate of social and economic development, for strengthening the party's guidance of the national economy, and for raising the role of the party in the nation's social and political life. The party invariably consults the working people on key questions of economic development, on improving the management of production, and attentively studies and considers the experience of the masses. A new, vivid example of this point was the recent meeting of veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production leaders and innovators that was conducted in a cordial, businesslike atmosphere at the CPSU Central Committee. At the meeting, there was a candid discussion (in typical party fashion) between party leaders and communists--workers, collective farmers and working people--



on how to strengthen our economic potential, on how to make our Motherland still stronger and the life of the Soviet people still more beautiful and spiritually rich.

The results of this meeting, that incorporate new aspects of the organization of the struggle to accelerate the development of the Soviet economy, to raise labor productivity and product quality and that encourage us to continue to focus more attention on and concern for working people, on rearing the young generation and on improving socialist competition, place before us a whole program of specific actions, the implementation of which must become an integral part of the activity of every party organization and every labor collective.

The 23 August conference at the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed problems in the national economic plan for 1986, was a major event in the practical implementation of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. As is known, M. S. Gorbachev delivered a major speech at that conference. On the basis of extensive, scientific analysis of the state of the state of the economy, the conference presented a detailed program of tasks relating to the drafting of state plans for economic and social development in 1986, the 12th Five-Year Plan and the more extended future. The speech by Comrade Gorbachev clearly formulated the top priority tasks of party, Soviet and economic organs and of all labor collectives.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee resolved that the principles expressed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee should form the basis of the plan for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The work of the national economy in the first year of the new five-year plan must be as effective as possible and must set a tempo that will ensure a major breakthrough in economic development. M. S. Gorbachev emphasized that even now, before the draft of the plan is complete, we must forge ahead and must not retreat in the face of difficulties. We must above all launch a broad political and organizational effort to fulfill the party's decisions.

Comrades!

Republic party organizations and all working people in Azerbaijan today are alive with the spirit of positive changes taking place throughout the nation; unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU; and make every effort to see to it that the republic's contribution to strengthening our Motherland's might will continue to grow from year to year.

Every republic worker received with his entire heart Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's words regarding the special importance of the effort to secure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan and social pledges of the current year, which will become a good initial basis for the successful realization of new tasks under the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Today, at the plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, we must thoroughly analyze the state of affairs in the national economy and discuss the tasks of party organizations in ensuring the successful completion of 1985

and the five-year plan in general and in establishing a reliable basis for stable operation under the new five-year plan in the light of the principles and conclusions contained in Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's pronouncements on key issues in the nation's economic and social development.

The development of the republic's economy in the current year is for the most part dynamic. The growth of industrial output compared with January-August 1984 was 5.7 percent compared with 4.4 percent called for in the plan. Additional sales amounted to almost 100 million rubles. Branches that determine scientific-technical progress are developing at a relatively more rapid rate. Social production became more effective and labor productivity in industry increased by 4.1 percent, which was higher than the targets. The plan for producing products in the highest quality category was surpassed. Most labor collectives fulfilled their pledge to operate for 2 days on the basis of economized resources. Enterprises participating in the economic experiment have secured high technical and economic indicators and the hundred-percent fulfillment of their contractual commitments.

It is a pleasure to note that a number of ministries and departments, many associations, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and individual cities and rayons have filled their 11th Five-Year Plan quotas ahead of schedule. The successes that have been attained are the result of the intensive, fruitful labor of the republic's working people and the consistent implementation of the party's policy of steadily increasing the effectiveness of production and of strengthening discipline and organization in all links of the national economy.

Calculations show that we have a real possibility for successfully completing the year and the five-year plan with respect to the growth rates of the volume of industrial production ahead of schedule, by the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, thereby fulfilling our pledges. This is the most important current task of party, Soviet and economic organs of the republic, the Azerbaijan trade union council, and the Komsomol and we must do our utmost to carry it out with distinction and to report the successful fulfillment of 11th Five-Year Plan targets to the Motherland.

Comrades! When we analyze our work in the third quarter, however, we must self critically admit that matters are not developing so favorably in all sectors of the economy and production. The poor performance of a number of enterprises and organizations is concealed behind average indicators and shortcomings, derelictions and bottlenecks are being eliminated at a slow pace. Our paramount task is to bring our sizable reserves into play.

First of all, a word about industry. Today, it is said time and time again that there are still many associations and enterprises that are not coping with plan targets, that are working below their potential. In 8 months of the current year, they have been responsible for a 64 million ruble shortfall in industrial output, for the failure to meet quotas for the production of a number of the most important types of products: oil, steel pipe, electric motors, synthetic rubber, and certain others. The 8-month sales plan was not fulfilled by 9.4 percent of the production associations and enterprises; the production volume plan was not fulfilled by 11 percent of the production

associations and enterprises. The growth of labor productivity is still lagging at enterprises belonging to 14 out of 33 ministries and departments of union-republic and republic subordination. There are many such enterprises in Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad and Ali-Bayramly. It is noteworthy that one and the same enterprises, associations and organizations have been lagging over a long period of time. Among them: a nonferrous metals processing plant, a leather harness factory, a toy factory, a children's clothing sewing association, the Oil and Gas Production Administration im. Narimanov, Shirvanneft, etc.

This suggests that lag in some places has become the norm, that some managers do not analyze its causes in depth, that they are reconciled to the abnormal situation in collectives.

There is need for dramatic change in the attitude toward lagging collectives, bearing in mind the fact that the elimination of lag is one of the real, readily utilized reserves for increasing production. An action program should be outlined for each of these enterprises immediately; party organizations and all officials should be mobilized to this end. It is still not too late to make up for many shortcomings and to reduce indebtedness to the maximum. In a word, party, Soviet and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must do their utmost to see to it that the year is completed with a maximum number of enterprises fulfilling their quotas, inter alia, for the growth of labor productivity, for reducing production cost, and for profit.

Comrades! The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is concerned over the slow improvement of development of indicators of certain basic branches in industry, especially the fuel-energy complex. We must bring much up to the mark in this area. The speech by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting of the party-economic aktiv of Tyumen Oblast and Tomsk Oblast articulated the tasks entailed in the accelerated development of the oil and gas production industry, which also have a direct bearing on our republic. Much has been done in recent years to ensure the stable operation of that branch. Nonetheless, as yet there has been no proper return on the measures that have been taken. Since the beginning of the year, the Azneft Association (general director: Comrade Dzhafarov) has produced 154,000 fewer tons or approximately 5.5 percent less oil than called for in the plan. As a result, the republic's overall oil production target has not been met. Comrades Dzhafarov and Lyatifov, all economic managers and party organizations of oil and gas production administrations, and the appropriate rayon party committees should take immediate steps to raise the production of oil to the planned level and to create a reliable backlog to ensure the stable operation of Azneft under the new five-year plan.

The CP Central Committee has repeatedly called the attention of the association's management to the need to improve work on its wells; to increase the effectiveness of engineering measures and underground and capital repairs; and to secure the broader application of progressive methods for intensifying the production of oil. There are numerous problems in the organization of geological prospecting and drilling operations. Management and the entire



collective of Azneft must address all these questions more decisively. And we expect tangible assistance from the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Offshore oil and gas production is on the whole successful. And this is pleasing to all of us. Offshore facilities produced more than 40,000 tons of oil in excess of the plan and accounted for an increase of 7.3 percent of the previous year's level. However, the existing potential for increasing oil production is not being utilized in full measure. A source of concern in this regard is the fact that the schedule for the construction of offshore stationary platforms in field im. 28 April has been disrupted thereby reducing the possibility of developing this branch. This is especially inadmissible now that the republic has such a technically sophisticated enterprise as the plant for the production of deep-water platforms.

The Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry (minister: Comrade Aliyev) is presently operating below its potential. Of course, there are objective reasons for this: delivery shortfalls and changes in the assortment of crudes. Under these conditions, oil refiners should more actively address the problem of using hydrocarbon raw materials more effectively. The present degree of processing of crude oil is less than 54 percent; the production of light petroleum products is 42 percent, and what is especially inadmissible, yearly irretrievable losses of hydrocarbons amount to hundreds of thousands of tons. This question was the subject of special study not so long ago by the Bureau of the CP Central Committee which reached an appropriate decision. The ministry's leadership must see to it that the indicated measures are implemented in the shortest possible time and that the branch operates effectively. Already in 1986, the degree of processing of crude oil must be raised to 60 percent.

Comrades! As in previous years, machine building is developing at a rapid rate and it is playing a larger part in the republic's economic potential. This branch in large measure determines the character of the republic's industrial development. Our machine builders are making a more appreciable contribution to the realization of the all-union task of accelerating scientific-technical progress, of intensification and of increasing the effectiveness of production.

This places a higher degree of responsibility on our machine builders. The technical level of many types of products, the quality and reliability of machinery and equipment remain serious problems. We had a candid discussion of these issues at the July 1985 republic conference on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

I shall confine my comments to remarks addressed to the collectives of petroleum machine building enterprises. The comrades are aware of the numerous just criticisms that were expressed at the conference of West Siberian petroleum workers regarding the quality of oil field and drilling equipment produced in the republic.

One conclusion suggests itself: the leaders of the Soyuzneftemash VPO [all-union production association], the directors of a number of plants and NII [scientific research institutes], and party organizations have not been filled



with a feeling of high responsibility and have been extremely remiss in addressing technical and technological problems relating to the improvement of production. And indeed it must be candidly admitted that many labor collectives in the association are not truly engaged in the struggle for the honor of its trademark.

The Bureau of the CP Central Committee is planning a meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the Soyuzneftemash VPO at which it will conduct a candid discussion of these and other urgent issues.

Quality issues are also urgent for other branches of production. Industrial enterprises are still producing a large number of products with low consumer properties and a considerable number of products that are simply inferior in quality. Customers have widely criticized products of the Radiostroyeniye Association (Comrade Alyshev), Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (minister: Comrade T. Mamedov), the Sumgait Pipe Rolling Plant (director: Comrade Pashayev), and others.

The product mix is being expanded and product quality is being improved at an extremely slow rate at light industry enterprises (minister: Comrade Ibragimov). Economic managers and party organizations at enterprises in this branch must bring about decisive change in their work with collectives on this question. It must be understood that demands on the branch's output grow daily, that people want to wear stylish clothing, to purchase goods that are of high quality, that are well-made, and that possess high consumer properties. But in actuality: 15.5 percent of the cotton, 13.5 percent of the woolen, 22.6 percent of the silk fabrics, 20.6% of the knitted goods, 37.6 percent of the sewn goods, and 19.2 percent of the leather footwear inspected in the second quarter of the current year alone were downgraded and returned to the factory for refinishing.

Nor can we be any longer reconciled to the fact that the branch works to a considerable degree for the warehouse and that above-norm inventories of finished products in the branch are in excess of 58 million rubles. As a result, the ministry's enterprises find themselves in an extremely difficult financial state.

The quality of light industry output has been repeatedly examined by the Bureau of the Central Committee. The ministry's leaders should draw the most serious conclusions and should restructure their work accordingly. At the same time, the cardinal resolution of the entire range of questions relating to improving the health of this most important branch also requires the assistance of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Gosplan.

It must be remembered that low product quality is nothing other than the squandering and direct waste of the public wealth and human labor. The leadership of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and party committees must strive to see to it that high-quality production becomes the immutable law of production activity, the moral norm in the life of the labor collective.

Comrades! You are well aware of the enormous significance that the strict observance of contract discipline holds for increasing the stability of the national economy. For the sake of justice, it should be noted that of late there has been an increase in the number of republic enterprises that are regularly delivering products to their customers. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee approved the initiative of a number of enterprises in industry, construction and the agro-industrial complex to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all orders on schedule and in the established mix. Their work experience and responsible approach to their obligations deserve to be disseminated and followed everywhere.

Based on the results of 8 months in the current year, 131 or one-fourth of the enterprises failed to make good on their delivery contracts. Enterprises belonging to Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry] and the Kasporneftegazprom VPO regularly let their customers down. The Khimprom Association, the Orgsintez Association, the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Plant, a synthetic rubber plant, and others have undersupplied considerable quantities of products. There is still time to remedy the situation. All that remains is to take an energetic, businesslike approach to the matter.

We should all carefully study the most important demands of the day: to sell products in accordance with contracts; to fill all orders on schedule--henceforth the degree of economic activity and one of the basic indicators of the state plans and socialist pledges that are of decisive significance in summing up the results of the competition and in the evaluation of performance.

Comrades! Builders are also confronted with important tasks relating to the successful completion of the year, to the creation of the necessary reserve for the 12th Five-Year Plan. It must be admitted that in 8 months of the current year compared with the corresponding period last year, the volume of capital investment increased by 10 percent while the volume of construction and installation work increased by 7 percent. The most important construction projects are proceeding successfully; a number of them have been put into operation ahead of schedule. Resources allocated for the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities are being utilized at a relatively more rapid rate.

At the same time, individual construction projects and the attitude of construction contractor organizations, ministries, departments, and customer enterprises toward them, are the subject of justified concern. In the remaining months, it will be necessary to perform a vast quantity of work at newly commissioned facilities that will be of paramount importance to the republic's economy already in 1986. Among them, capacities at: the Machine Building Plant imeni B. Sardarov; the Sumgait Pipe Rolling Plant; the Electric Machine Building Plant imeni 50-letiya Komsomola Azerbaidzhan; the complex for the production of electrode coke at the Novobakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich; Novo-Bakinskaya-Bakinskaya Poultry Factory No 1; the Siazanskaia Poultry Factory in the Divichinskiy Rayon, and others.

We are concerned about the state of affairs in the construction of the Yevlakh-Stepanakert-Goris and Altyagach-Akhsu gas pipelines. Things are not going well in the construction of the Yevlakh-Belokany railroad line, the second phase of the subway line, and a number of facilities intended for the production of consumer goods. In some regions, there is serious lag in the construction of social, trade and service facilities.

Comrade ministers Aliyev, Kyazimov and Gasanov and the leadership of the Aztransgaz and Aztruboprovodstroy associations and other contractor organizations should know that they bear personal responsibility for maximum mobilization and maximum concentration of material-technical resources and manpower and for the prompt activation of planned facilities.

Nor can we fail to mention the leadership of rayon and city party organizations and Soviet organs. Comrades, today every such construction project must be under our strict supervision. Where necessary, temporary party organizations must be established at construction projects; all-round assistance must be given to builders in putting them into operation. Every territorial party organization and every Soviet organ today has considerable potential at its disposal. This potential must be used with maximum completeness and ability!

Republic builders have an honorable duty to perform: to step up patronly aid to construction projects in Tyumen, on the Baikal-Amur Mainline [BAM] and in Arkhangelsk Oblast. Departments of the republic CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers must exercise strict oversight over this work.

Comrades! While preparing to handle the increased volume of shipping of national economic freight under the new five-year plan and while addressing the problem of improving passenger service, we must strive more energetically to secure the rhythmic functioning of the entire operation of the transport conveyer. We must resolutely strive to utilize the means of transport more effectively in general, to strengthen the branch's material-technical base, and to reduce nonproductive idle time of the rolling stock and empty runs by trucks and vessels.

We were justifiably criticized at the 16 September 1985 meeting at the CPSU Central Committee for our poor utilization of railroad cars. A number of leaders and responsible comrades, including ministers, were criticized for negligence and total laxity. Since the beginning of the year, the unloading of over 130,000 cars exceeded the established time norm. Commentary, as the saying goes, is superfluous.

It is especially important to prepare all transport to operate properly under the trying conditions of fall and winter. Comrades Platonov, Kerimov, Gashumov, and everyone responsible for rolling stock must draw up a precise action program designed to ensure the harmonious operation of all transport under the most extreme conditions.

Comrades! As noted at a meeting of the party-economic aktiv in Tselinograd, the creation of a reliable food basis is a key task confronting the entire party and all the people.



As a result of the measures that have been taken, republic agriculture and the entire republic agro-industrial complex are developing dynamically. Five-year plan procurement targets for virtually all agricultural products have been fulfilled ahead of schedule and there has been a concerted effort to strengthen the branch's material-technical base, to reclaim land and to build water management facilities.

As we know, this has been a difficult year. But through their ability, the high degree of their organization, selfless labor and by using progressive agricultural techniques, rural workers have produced a good harvest of many agricultural crops. The additional target for the sale of grain to the state is expected to be realized in the next few days. The republic will deliver more than 360,000 tons of grain, over 40 percent of which will be in the form hard and hardy strains of wheat. Cotton farmers have won a major labor victory. They sustained high harvest and procurement rates and to date have delivered 656,000 tons or 93.8 percent of the planned volume of raw cotton to the state. This is a substantially higher figure than was the case on the corresponding date last year. Many rayons have been highly successful in the mechanization of cotton harvesting.

Cotton farmers in the Udzharskiy, Zardobskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Bardinskiy, Agdamskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy, Agdashskiy, Geokchayskiy, and Imishlinskiy Rayons fulfilled their procurement quotas and are working intensely to fulfill their socialist pledges. Cotton growers in the Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, Saatlinskiy, and Salyanskiy Rayons are demonstrating a high degree of organization and ability.

Thousands of cotton growers, equipment operators and other workers in the harvesting complex are multiplying the glorious Stakhanovite traditions and are exemplars of truly heroic labor every day.

Grapes are being actively harvested and procured. More than one million tons of grapes have been procured to date. More than 100,000 tons of this valuable product have been shipped to the all-union fund. Vegetable and tea growers have met their annual quotas and the harvest and sale of fruit, potatoes, potatoes, tobacco leaf, and other crop production products to the state are proceeding at a rapid rate.

Generally speaking, animal husbandrymen started the year rather well. They completed the first half of the year successfully, realized a sizable increase in the production of milk, meat and eggs, and also increased the productivity livestock and poultry appreciably.

As you see, comrades, there have been substantial positive changes. Nevertheless, the population's higher needs for food (especially livestock products) and industry's increased needs for raw materials require the more energetic growth of agricultural production. They also demand that every rayon, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and interfarm enterprise unconditionally attain the level of the Food Program's targets. This work must be headed up by ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, by oblast, city and rayon party committees, and by rayon agro-industrial associations.



First of all, comrades, a word about crop production. I would especially like to discuss such an important link as crop rotation. Republic agriculture today has reached such a level of development that the further intensification of this branch is inconceivable without scientifically substantiated agricultural systems. The lack of proper attention to them has had an especially negative impact on cotton farming. For example, such a disease as wilt is virtually ineradicable without the active transition to crop rotation. It is also necessary to consider the fact that one-crop farming tears down the structure of the soil, reduces its fertility and, under our conditions, also results in the salinization of the soil.

It has been proposed that departments of the Central Committee and the Commission of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on the Agro-Industrial Complex, together with interested ministries and departments, prepare and introduce a specific republic crop rotation program.

Events have urgently posed the question of making the transition to growing agricultural crops on the basis of industrial technology and of producing programmed harvests. In 1986, all grain corn and part of the vegetable crop in the Lenkoranskiy and Khachmasskiy Rayons will be grown according to this method.

This is a matter of great importance to the state. It demands that rural officials make additional material investments and that they observe all agro-technical rules and techniques strictly and consistently. Only then can a high yield be guaranteed. Economic managers, RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] councils, and party committees should head up this work and should do their utmost to incorporate intensive technologies in production on the basis of science and progressive practice. The 12th Five-Year Plan must be a breakthrough in this regard.

There is yet another important question: varieties of cotton plants. Republic selectors have developed new varieties: AaNIKhI-33, AzNIKhI-45, Agdash-3, Mugan-364, and others that have performed well in production. The new varieties were sown on an area exceeding 6000 hectares this year. The results must be conceptualized and the most promising varieties must be widely utilized in production.

The growth of production of livestock products, especially meat and milk, continues to be a priority task in agriculture. For a number of years, we have consistently followed a policy of increasing the productivity of breeding stock, of increasing the average daily weight gain of livestock, and of accelerating the development of poultry farming. Such a policy has proven itself; its results are common knowledge.

Nevertheless, the practical solution of problems relating to the intensification of animal husbandry is not everywhere treated with a proper sense of responsibility. The underestimation of the importance of creating a firm fodder base on every farm is still very tenacious. It is time that we be fully aware of the fact that fodder production today cannot be treated as a secondary branch of agricultural production. At the same time that we

economize water, fertilizer and labor in fodder production, we ultimately incur losses that are manyfold greater! Every farm must create a well-organized green conveyor that will provide livestock with quality feed for 8-9 months starting with the second half of March. And work in this direction should commence immediately. The feeding of animals should be organized on an uninterrupted basis. Only with such a basic revolution will the agrarian sector of the economy be able to overcome the lag and to secure higher growth rates in the production of meat and especially in the production of milk.

We have not entirely resolved the feed protein problem. As a result, feeds are overexpended and ineffectively utilized. We should accelerate the compilation of an entire program on this important question.

The success of the effort to develop agriculture will in large measure be determined by the work of water management agencies. Before the end of the year, they must put into operation the Vilyashchayskoye Reservoir (which will irrigate land in the Masallinskiy Rayon; the Kozluchayskiy Water Management Complex in the Fizulinskiy Rayon; and the Akhsuinskaya mechanized branch line.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses must receive 20,000 hectares of new irrigated land, over 46,000 hectares of restructured irrigation network, more than 330 kilometers of group water pipelines, and other facilities.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee demands that the leadership of the main administration (Comrade Gadzhiyev) change its attitude toward construction projects in excess of the authorized ceiling. In 1986, the efforts of builders must be concentrated on the construction of such vitally important projects as the Agrichayskoye and Vaykhirskoy Reservoirs, the reconstruction of the Samur-Apsheron Canal, and the Main Shirvanskiy Collector. The commissioning of specific projects on schedule is a most important task!

The timely and high-quality preparation of the national economy for stable work in the fall and winter is an important condition to the successful completion of the current year and to ensuring stable, rhythmic work from the first days of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee recently held a meeting devoted to these questions. It called attention to serious shortcomings in the preparation of branches of the national economy and the housing and municipal services sector in individual regions of the nation and to a number of issues in our republic as well.

The uninterrupted supply of electricity and heat to the republic's enterprises, housing and municipal services and the republic population will be of decisive importance. The situation is to a considerable degree aggravated by the lack of hydro resources, by the considerable shortage of power generating capacities in the republic and in the Transcaucasus in general. In a short period of time, a sizable program will have to be carried out in the power industry in order to curb the existing shortage of electric power. The fifth power unit at the Azerbaijan GRES [state regional electric power plant] and the Mingechaur-Apsheron LEP-500 [electric power transmission line] are slated to be put into operation.

Azglavenergo builders and installers presently have no more important task than to activate them through a high-quality work effort. Here we are counting on the active effort of the Mingechaur City Party Committee in inaugurating an effective socialist competition and in providing construction workers with the necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

Additional measures must also be taken to improve matters in the republic's energy system where there are still serious shortcomings that considerably reduce its effectiveness. The problem is to raise the level of repair and preventive maintenance work and to effect a sharp reduction in breakdown and unplanned stoppages of power generating equipment. The fact that one-fifth of the republic's installed power generating capacities are practically idle cannot be considered normal. Raising the coefficient of their utilization--such is the urgent question that is advanced by current events. We should also raise the level of utilization of electrical networks and significantly curb losses of electric power in the energy system's networks.

The state of repair work in heating networks is a source of serious concern. Azglavenergo, the Baku City ispolkom [executive committee], and the ispolkoms of cities and rayons are not demonstrating the proper persistence in this regard and are not sufficiently interacting with the organizations that are engaged in performing repair and reconstruction work in heating networks. There is danger that the heat supply to large residential complexes in Akhmedly and in the central part of the city will be interrupted.

Proper preparations have not been launched for fall and winter work at enterprises belonging to the oil and gas industry. Branch management underestimates the importance of the stable, uninterrupted work of the economy, has not by any means entirely completed the indicated measures pertaining to the construction of roads and communications within oil and gas fields, the repair of hydrotechnical structures, the insulation of the crews' drilling and watch facilities, etc. Yet, without these things it is impossible to secure the normal work rhythm of such a vitally important branch as oil production.

Aztransgaz (Comrade Guseynov), Goskomgaz (Comrade (Vekilov), and Goskomnefteprodukt (Comrade Mustafayev) must sharply step up their preparations for winter. This is not the first year that the CP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers are calling attention to the need to bring the entire national economy into the proper condition. The present management of the replacement of worn-out gas pipelines is wretched. And this ultimately leads to enormous losses of gas. Such irresponsibility and mismanagement are very costly to the state.

Comrades! M. S. Gorbachev has said that the treatment of people and concern for people are the principal question in our policy.

The republic is doing much to create favorable living and working conditions. The scale of construction of housing, cultural institutions, day care nurseries, schools, and trade and service facilities is rising.



Nothing is of secondary importance in the complex of measures that are being carried out in that direction. Today everyone is vitally concerned with the preparation of housing and municipal services for winter. However, we are seriously alarmed by the state of affairs in this area. The plan for the capital repair of housing in the republic has on the whole been underfulfilled for an eight-month period. Only about 20 percent of the housing scheduled for repair in the city of Baku has actually been repaired. None of the city's 11 rayons has actually fulfilled the plan indicators.

The repair of housing is proceeding slowly in Ali-Bayramly, Kirovabad and Sumgait. Nor is the repair schedule being met at enterprises belonging to the Ministry of the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry, Azneft, Kasporneftegazprom, Kaspar, and the Azerbaijan Railway Administration.

The Baku, Kirovabad and Sumgait gorkoms and ispolkoms must draw the appropriate conclusions, must analyze the state of affairs thoroughly, and must ensure the normal functioning of the city's economies.

Comrades, the question of supplying the population with fuel in the fall and winter is of special importance. The party has ordered the adoption of immediate measures to ensure that the population will be adequately provided with firewood, coal, boiler-stove fuel, and natural gas.

Attention must first of all be devoted to supplying fuel to labor and war veterans, invalids, and large families. There are still many derelictions in this important area. Unfortunately, some leaders of ministries, departments and Soviet organs believe that we do not have freezing winters and that we can get by the same way we have in years past.

The problem of planning the production and consumption of fuel for home use, of centralizing its delivery and of organizing its retail sale has not been entirely resolved.

Local fuel resources are not being properly utilized. The proper initiative is lacking in this area. There are too few fuel bases and storage facilities in rural areas. This causes great difficulties for the population and generates complaints from the working people during the winter season.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Construction and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and many rural ispolkoms are not satisfactorily supplying fuel to the population and to their subordinate enterprises. Nor is proper interest shown here by Azerittifak and the republic's Ministry of Trade. One might ask what the heads of these Soviet and economic organs are hoping for.

Comrades, it must be understood that under the conditions of the strained energy balance, our failure to prepare housing and all municipal services for winter and to supply the population with fuel may have negative consequences that will be difficult to correct later.



The entire effort to prepare farms for operation during the fall and winter must be under the systematic, strict, party-oriented supervision of party obkoms, gorkoms, departments of the Central Committee, and the republic's Council of Ministers. We are also mindful of the fact that this question will come under the special scrutiny of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

A serious remark should be addressed to state inspectorates on the utilization of electrical energy and fuel-energy resources of Azglavenergo and the State Committee for Petroleum Products. Your work, Comrades Imanov and Mustafayev, does not satisfy us. You are still not actively working for maximum conservation and order in the consumption of fuel and electric power. It is time that you draw the appropriate conclusions.

Comrades, in the near future the drafting of the plan for the coming year will be complete. In the words of M. S. Gorbachev, the draft plan for 1986 is a serious examination for all economic cadres and an indicator of how methods and work style are restructured in real life and of the way in which the guideposts of economic activity change in keeping with the new demands.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee accordingly attaches special significance to the formulation of the plan for the first years of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The plan for 1986 must set the pace for the entire five-year plan which we must make a key stage in the conversion of the economy to the intensive path of development based on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The [1986] plan must encourage everyone to raise the republic's potential in science and production still further, to make social production more effective, to raise labor productivity, to be economical in their use of all types of resources, and to restructure all economic work in this direction. The joint efforts of planning, party, Soviet and economic organs can also have a positive impact here.

Of late, the party and the government have made important decisions on key questions of scientific-technical progress, on the development of individual branches and on improving the economic mechanism. We are fully aware of the increased intensity of party life and social life throughout the nation. This fact must also find tangible reflection in the draft of the plan for 1986 and the draft of the 12th Five-Year Plan in general. Everyone must realize that the new demands are objectively necessitated by the need to accelerate economic development and social progress and to secure a further increase in the contribution of each republic and each region to the country's national economic complex.

An intensive program has been set for the coming year. The growth rate of national income and industrial production will be four percent. Frankly speaking, this rate does not entirely satisfy us. We are coming to learn of objective difficulties in a number of branches and production facilities where restructuring and the reaching of rated capacity hinder the attainment of maximum indicators in this stage.

Consequently, comrades, the targets for 1986 should be regarded as minimal and, as was the case in years past, they should be substantially surpassed.

At all levels of management, there must be a persistent effort to find and utilize additional reserves. And we do indeed have such reserves as evidenced by the recently published socialist pledges of a number of leading republic collectives. Analysis shows that ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations have differed in the way they related to the formulation of the plan for 1986. Some of them reacted correctly to criticism addressed to them at the recent meeting at the CP Central Committee and after a certain amount of effort found ways of increasing the growth rate of planned volumes of production. Among them: the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (was 104.2 percent; became 105 percent); the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (103.1 and 104.5); and the Ministry of Local Industry (104.3 and 105.3 percent).

This, comrades, is the party approach. This is the understanding of the urgent demands of the day!

At the same time, we are confronted with instances in which the projections for 1986 not only do not promote acceleration but to the contrary encourage collectives to adopt lower growth rates and in some cases to even lower them vis-a-vis the rates attained in recent years.

Low production growth rates for 1986 are planned by the Soyuzneftemash VPO; by the Bakmashzavod, Orgsintez, Khimprom, and Azerelektrosvet Associations; by the Baku Tire Plant, the Azerkabel Plant, the Azerelektroizolit Plant, and others.

It must be clearly understood that the struggle to lower the intensity of targets is a useless activity, that there is no sense in spending time and effort on it. They are better spent in the search for reserves and constructive solutions. Together with Gosplan and partners in production relations, the search should be made for the most effective ways of securing the necessary production growth rates and the unconditional realization of the control figures.

Analysis shows that in some branches, especially in the petrochemical and chemical industry and in individual subbranches of machine building, the draft plan does not by any means provide for the full utilization of capacities, inter alia, at the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant, in the Radiostroyeniye Association, and elsewhere. In a number of instances, the planned rate of equipment renovation and technical retooling is low. Some questions relating to the allocation of capital investments and ceilings on construction and installation work on completing the most important productive and nonproductive projects have not been entirely solved.

The USSR Council of Ministers examined our proposals on securing the more complete utilization of production capacities.

In the light of M. S. Gorbachev's basic premises, gosplan, ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises must continue working on the draft plan, must take additional steps to improve its indicators, and must raise the parameters for effectiveness and quality, for the intensification and retooling of production, and for the utilization of the national economy's

capacities. It is important to have more intensive targets for the introduction of new machinery and technology and especially new types of products. They should also reflect questions relating to increasing the effectiveness of academic, branch and VUZ science. There is still back and forth activity in this area, comrades. Scientific research institute collectives and institutes of the republic Academy of Sciences are slowly becoming involved in the solution of these problems. We held a practical discussion of all these issues at the June meeting devoted to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the republic's economy. There is no need to repeat them once more here. The time has come for the practical implementation of the indicated measures. There has been enough talk. It is now time to act.

The draft plan for 1986 is distinguished by its qualitatively new approach to problems relating to effectiveness, to the utilization of supplies, raw materials, fuel-energy resources, and financial resources. The time is coming when conservation will be the principal source for satisfying the national economy's resource requirements. Henceforth 75-80 percent of the resource requirement will henceforth be satisfied on the basis of conservation.

The specific practical task is as follows: in order to balance the economy's requirements in 1986, it will be necessary to reduce the energy-intensiveness of national income by 3.0 percent and to reduce metal-intensiveness by 2.7 percent. These figures must be a part of the plans of each enterprise, association, organization, ministry, department, and republic in general. A well-thought out systems approach will be required to realize this national economic task. We must compile an integrated program for the introduction of resource- and energy-saving machinery and technology in 1968 and subsequent years, for reducing the weight of products and for the active utilization of renewable types of energy.

It will probably be correct to place Gosplan, Gosstnab and the Academy of Sciences in charge of this effort. The appropriate measures should be devised to ensure the practical realization of this task by every association, enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and construction and transport organization. Every party organization, obkom, gorkom and raykom can play a large part here. It is the direct obligation of party committees to pursue this effort persistently.

At the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee, posed the task of increasing the effectiveness of management of material resources, of reducing above-norm inventories of commodity stocks and of their thrifty utilization as one of the most important. This question also has a direct bearing on the republic's economy.

Inventories are impermissibly large in the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Ibragimov), in the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Orudzhev), in the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Akhundov), in the Soyuzneftemash Association (Comrade Ismaylov), at the Baku Tire Plant (Comrade Volkov), and elsewhere.



Financial difficulties , the slowdown in the turnover time of working capital, and the unnecessary concentration of resources were the result of such "management."

The Ministry of Finance, the Azerbaijan offices of USSR Gosbank and Stroybank, republic Gossnab and Gosplan must step up their supervision over ministries' and departments' fulfillment of the target of accelerating the turnover of working capital and must invoke stiffer economic sanctions against associations and enterprises not fulfilling this target, up to and including the reduction of their funds and the total withdraw of credit financing for resources that are not drawn into economic circulation.

As regards capital construction, it must be said that technical progress is impossible without its radical restructuring. Unless we reduce construction time and eliminate the practice of scattering capital investments, all progressive plans and machinery will become obsolete in the process of construction.

Builders are still not eager to undertake the reconstruction of enterprises and the direct labor method, without which it is difficult to modernize production, is relatively inactive. Gosplan, the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are responsible for all these questions. Therefore all of us must take an active and, above all more highly principled approach to the resolution of questions regarding the investment policy and capital construction.

Comrades, the draft plan contemplates further improvement in the well-being of the working people. Among the indicated measures in this direction, top priority is assigned to balancing the population's money incomes and commodity resources and to accelerating the growth of paid services. This is one of the important tasks posed by the party in the present stage.

Of late, the republic has carried out a certain amount of work in increasing consumer goods production. Nonetheless, while paying tribute to the attained level, it must be said that there has been no significant progress in this work. Effective demand is not entirely satisfied. Commodity resources and services on which to spend the earned ruble are not always available.

The problem of consumer goods and services concerns not only branches in Group 'B' but literally all ministries and enterprises as well. How can we be reconciled to the fact that for a number of years the share of production of consumer goods in their overall production at Group 'A' enterprises remains at only the 13-percent level. The Bakelektroavtomat Plant, a high voltage equipment plant, the Plant imeni Kalinin, the Kirovabad Instrument Making Plant, and a number of other heavy industry plants are taking an extremely long time in restructuring their work on increasing consumer goods production. What is more, the product mix of these enterprises is limited and many of their products are not in sufficient demand.

Industrial enterprises cannot work in this way: claims are made against them for both the quantity and quality of products. Why, one asks, do these enterprises and associations that are in the forefront of scientific-technical



progress, provide the people with low-quality products? Economic leaders, as well as party raykoms and gorkoms, must draw the appropriate conclusion from this. The appropriate departments of the republic CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers must more effectively resolve the question of involving the indicated enterprises in the production of consumer goods. This is more a sociopolitical rather than an economic task. The development of agriculture, which provides the raw materials for two-thirds of all consumer goods production and accounts for more than one-third of the national income, should be approached in the same way. The draft plan for 1986 envisages a 2.9 percent increase in gross agricultural output (excluding grapes) compared with the average annual level under the 11th Five-Year Plan. I hope that this rate does not reflect our actual potential. We must return once more to the plans of a number of agricultural branches, especially with regard to livestock and poultry products, which we have already discussed above.

A special word about grape-growing and wine-making. For the present, I shall only inform participants in the plenum that this question has been placed before the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. A corresponding party-government decree is presently being drafted. We must steadily increase the production of table and seedless grapes and expand the production of good juices and other products that are in high demand among the population.

A few comments about the draft 1985 plan for trade and consumer services. Participants in the present plenum are well aware that we are seriously lagging behind the average all-union indicators. No reduction in this lag is planned for the future period. The plans do not entirely take into account the dynamics of growth of the population's income, the real requirement for goods and services, and do not encourage the branch's labor force to work intensively.

Thus even though the population has an urgent need for consumer services, the population's money incomes have grown considerably and the material-technical base of the Ministry of Consumer Services has substantially strengthened, the ministry proposes to increase the volume of services in 1986 by only 5.8 percent. At such a rate, the projected absolute increase will be lower than the level attained in previous years and the share of this ministry in the growth of consumer services throughout the republic in 1986 will be a mere 35 percent compared with 60-70 percent during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. And yet the plan calls for almost the entire increase in capital investments in the branch to go to the ministry.

Lax plans have also been established for other ministries and departments that perform consumer services: the Ministry of Motor Transport, Ministry of Culture, the Council for Tourism, and others.

A similar picture also exists in trade. Plans have been compiled without regard to the study of market conditions and demand, the need to improve the structure of trade turnover, to intensify trade in lumber, construction materials, vegetables, fruit, grapes, fish, and other products that are available in sufficient quantity in the republic.

.. Gosplan, ministries, departments, party and Soviet organs should promptly correct such abnormalities, should study ways of making the development of trade and consumer services more dynamic, and should formulate a precise program for overcoming lag in this important sphere in the very first years of the new five-year plan.

Comrades! The formulation of the draft of the 12th Five-Year Plan is also nearing completion. In the process of formulating it, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, departments, and labor collectives should focus their attention on implementing the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles enunciated at CPSU Central Committee meetings devoted to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the formulation of plans for 1986 and beyond. This draft must provide for the further dynamic and balanced development of the economy, for the intensification of social production, and for the more complete utilization of the existing production potential. It is important once more to direct the efforts of economic organs, ministries, departments, party organizations, and trade unions to the search for new possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of production and of acceleration our forward movement.

As we know, the 12th Five-Year Plan will become an important stage in the far-reaching reforms in the economic mechanism, in the planning and management of the economy. The list of ministries taking part in the economic experiment was enlarged starting in early 1985 and additional measures were instituted to increase the rights and responsibilities of labor collectives. Starting in January 1986, approximately 230 republic enterprises, accounting for approximately 50 percent of the total volume of industrial production, will be operating under the new economic conditions. All of them must make full use of already accumulated experience, must avoid the shortcomings and errors of the first stage, must more fully consider the specifics of the branch, must consistently strengthen cost accounting, and must intensify the impact of the economic mechanism on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

The realization of the party's objectives is inconceivable without the active participation of labor collectives. After all, they are the ones that implement our plans, that test new ideas, and train our cadres. Hence the key task of mobilizing literally all collectives, of directing their creativity, efforts and energy toward the search for additional reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production and for improving quality indicators. This is above all the direction of measures designed to improve production management. One such direction is the transition to brigade forms of organization and stimulation of labor and the introduction of cost accounting. The recent first republic meeting of brigade leaders of industrial enterprises and the seminar on the introduction of the collective contract and cost accounting in agriculture were the scene of thorough discussions regarding all these questions and the strengthening of the role of lower-level collectives in the intensification of the economy. And we, too, place great hopes in the lower-level nucleus of labor collectives, which will unquestionably make a maximum effort to attain the best end results. They must be actively supported by all levels of party and economic leadership.

Work is presently under way on the formulation of a program for the intensification of the republic economy in 1986-90. We must everywhere affirm a creative atmosphere toward its formulation, make way for the initiative, talent and mastery of the workers, and focus attention on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in all sectors of social production.

Departments of the Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must monitor the entire course of formulation and implementation of the Intensifikatsiya-90 program at both the branch and regional level.

Speaking of the tasks that lie ahead, I would like to emphasize the importance of the compilation of additional measures for securing the rational utilization of labor resources. The formulation of an entire comprehensive program on this question has dragged on too long for no valid reason. Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor, the Academy of Sciences and other performers should accelerate the completion of the "Demographic Development and Utilization of Labor Resources" that is so essential in the given stage of the program. This will facilitate the more substantiated and planned resolution of the problem of equalizing regional development and of matching jobs with manpower.

The further improvement of ideological and mass political work acquires exceptionally great importance in the light of the important tasks confronting the republic. This work must fully correspond to modern demands and must inspire the masses to carry out the party's program for the comprehensive acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, for converting the national economy to the path of intensive development and for sharply accelerating the rate of scientific-technical progress.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations together with Soviet, trade union and economic organs must reinforce and develop the great upsurge of labor and political enthusiasm, must make socialist competition more effective, and must secure the active involvement of every labor collective and every worker in the struggle for the practical realization of the party's plans and the targets of the concluding year and the 11th Five-Year Plan in general.

We must ensure the effective work of the mass media that have the obligation of widely publicizing preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Azerbaijan CP Congress and of more actively propagandizing accumulated progressive knowhow.

We must decisively employ ideological, organizational and political means against those who hinder our progress and see to it that the effort to strengthen discipline in all spheres of our life is accompanied by the affirmation of socialist legality and order.

Since 1969, the republic party organization has conducted a purposeful, uncompromising fight against the antipodes of communist morality and the Soviet way of life, against all those who use their official position for selfish ends and who would enrich themselves at the state's expense.



The strength of the republic party organization consists specifically in the fact that it draws upon the aid and support of all communists in this important work. And this is one of the principal reasons why our republic has reached the heights of socioeconomic progress, why Azerbaijan is continuously increasing its contribution to the further strengthening of the country's unified economic complex.

This work became still more intensive after the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Party committees, the Soviets, trade unions, people's control organs, and administrative organs are directing their efforts toward the decisive exposure of those who dip their hand into the state pocket, against bribe takers, embezzlers, rogues, and rascals. The strictest measures are being invoked against leaders who through falsification try to create the appearance that all is well. Embezzlers of state funds have been exposed in the Kazakhskiy, Pushkinskiy, Kubinskiy and other rayons and cities. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against a group of persons at wineries in the Agdzhavedinskiy, Dzhaililabadskiy, Kazakhskiy, and Tauzskiy Rayons; on cotton-sowing farms and at cotton gins in the Shamkhorskiy, Bardinskiy and Yevlakhskiy Rayons. Thefts in certain industrial, construction and transport organizations in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait and Ali-Bayramly are under investigation. Bribe takers in a number of educational institutions have been exposed. There is not doubt whatsoever that everyone who infringes upon the public wealth, who abuses his official position, who deceives the state will not escape retribution.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee keeps an unflagging watch on all this work and directs the efforts of party committees, administrative organs and primary party organizations toward the eradication of negative phenomena. All this promotes the formation of an atmosphere of intolerance for all violations of Soviet laws. And it is specifically this direction that determines the businesslike atmosphere and healthy moral climate in labor collectives.

We must declare an uncompromising fight against those who through various kinds of rumors, gossip and anonymous tales try to foster an atmosphere of uncertainty in collectives, to slander individual leaders, and to hinder our work. Such attempts do not intimidate us. To the contrary, the struggle against them strengthens our ranks. We will continue to wage this struggle resolutely in the future as well. We will not depart an inch from the party policy that was articulated by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that was approved by communists and supported by all the people in Azerbaijan.

The task of republic party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations and of our law enforcement agencies is to launch an even broader, active, uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena in the light of the party's new demands and to ensure the strict observance of socialist legality.

We will have to intensify our effort to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism," and to eliminate existing shortcomings in this area. We must organize the effort in such a way that people would see and understand that there will be no retreat and no relaxation of this work because it is performed in the interest of



every Soviet person and society in general. The affirmation of sobriety as the norm in our life is a most important party and state task and it must be resolved firmly and unswervingly.

Local party organs must raise their demands on farm managers and must raise their responsibility for the integrity of what has been entrusted to them. We expect law enforcement agencies to be more efficient and more sensitive in strengthening socialist legality and state discipline. Every communist and all working people must be encouraged to fight against everything that hinders our progress.

Comrades! The consistent realization of the complex, important tasks advanced by the party in the present stage depends largely on further raising the level of party leadership, on intensifying the activity of party committees, and on the combat readiness of primary party organizations. It is important that we do our utmost to strengthen the party's influence in decisive sectors of production, to increase the activism of communists, and to raise the responsibility of cadres for their assigned task.

As shown by studies at the local level, the present pre-congress report and election campaign is on the whole distinguished by its businesslike atmosphere, by its deep, self-critical party analysis. And this trend must be developed in every way. It is important that primary, rayon and city organizations concentrate on ways of launching fruitful work on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress under the new conditions; on carrying out an economy program; on increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of labor; that they focus the attention of communists on shortcomings and omissions so that each of them would clearly understand its tasks; would be a conductor of party policy; and would understand their personal responsibility for implementing its decisions.

In a word, report and election meetings and conferences must actively promote the mobilization of communists and collectives of working people to secure the successful completion of the year and to encourage their fruitful work under the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The policy on cadres continues to be one of the main questions. We must not allow a superficial approach to the selection of elective party officials. Where necessary, there must be a bold approach to strengthening their structure and the apparatus of party committees. The best trained, most politically mature and authoritative specialists in the national economy that think in modern economic terms, that are highly businesslike, that have a feeling for the new, and that are an example of honesty, conscientiousness and modesty must be nominated for leadership and membership in elective party committees.

The realization of the largely new and important tasks in the concluding stage of the five-year plan, the party's preparations for its 27th Congress, and the scale of future work require of party committees and all party organizations that the style of their activity reliably guarantee the observance of Leninist norms of party life, the development of internal party

democracy, criticism and self-criticism, high party demandingness on cadres and all communists, and a highly businesslike approach to their work.

A large role is played by the Soviets of People's Deputies, their executive and enforcement agencies in the realization of the new and important tasks. We have repeatedly referred to their activity in today's report. Guided by the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, they are obligated to display more initiative and responsibility in resolving key problems in the republic's economic and social development and in improving cultural and consumer services. They must keep a watchful eye on trade, consumer services, on the activity of medical institutions, and on the work of clubs and libraries. Permanent commissions should become more actively involved in the resolution of these problems and should discuss them thoroughly in their sessions and at their sittings. Deputy posts should be created in sectors where the work has not yet been properly organized. The joint work of Soviets and social organizations should be developed in every way.

Time dictates the need for further improvement in the activity of trade union organizations. Accordingly, they must make more complete use of the rights conferred by the Law on Labor Collectives. They must concentrate on socialist competition, on raising its return so that the forms and methods of labor competition would fully correspond to the character and demands of the present stage of economic development; the conversion of the economy to an intensive path, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the restructuring of the economic mechanism, and the broad introduction of collective forms of labor organization.

The improvement of material and moral incentives; the eradication of egalitarianism in the evaluation of performance; the raising of the prestige of the leading production worker and innovator; and the intensification of the struggle for labor discipline, for order and organization in production present an immense field for the activity of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council and all republic trade union committees.

Under present conditions, there is also a need to intensify the activity of people's control organs in the struggle against mismanagement, against violations of discipline, against abuses and deception and other shortcomings and violations.

In all our activities, we as always count on the active assistance of the Komsomol. All the necessary conditions should be created so that the creative potential of youth would be more completely revealed in the realization of tasks associated with the acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development. Examples of such an approach are available. The Center of Methodology and Inventions, which was established under the Komsomol Central Committee, is performing especially well. We need more such initiatives.

Comrades!

We are holding the plenum in the threshold of the last, fourth quarter, on the eve of the new, 12th Five-Year Plan. Today we have repeatedly felt the full

responsibility for the successful completion of the program of the last year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Permit me to express the certainty that communists and all working people, following the glorious tradition that has been affirmed in the republic, will join ranks still more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and our beloved Communist Party and will do their utmost to delight their beloved Motherland with new feats in the name of its prosperity and might, will ensure the successful fulfillment of all party designs, and will provide a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Congress of the Azerbaijan CP. (Applause).

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW AZSSR TRADE UNION OFFICIAL--A plenum of the Azerbaijan SSR Trade Unions Council was held, at which an organizational question was examined. The plenum relieved G. A. Melkumyan of his duties as secretary and presidium member of the Azerbaijan SSR Trade Unions Council in connection with his retirement. G. I. Stepanov was elected secretary and presidium member of the Azerbaijan SSR Trade Unions Council. [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Dec 85 p 2] /9274

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### JOURNALIST PAY SCALE EXPLAINED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 10, Oct 85 (signed to press 9 Sep 85) p 47

[Article by A. Korshakov, leading economist of the Social and Cultural Branches Department of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems: "What is the Procedure for the Payment of Journalists with an Academic Degree?"]

[Text] The executives of union and republic ministers, departments and public organizations have been granted the right to set salaries for journalists of theoretical science, methodological science and applied science journals who have an academic degree and are working in their specialty, in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 24 September 1968 No 760. The concrete list of central and republic journals is determined by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

The post of the editor-in-chief of a journal, who has an academic degree and is working in his specialty for the central journals of groups I-III, is equated, in terms of wages, to a deputy director for scientific work of a scientific research institute of the second category, and someone who has an academic degree and works in his specialty for one of the central journals of group IV, as well as for republic journals--to a deputy director for scientific work of a scientific research institute of the third category. In the equating, in terms of wages, of other posts in the editorial boards of journals to the employees of scientific research institutes, it is necessary to be guided by the following table:

# Posts of Employees of Journals, Which Are Equated in Terms of Wages to Employees of Scientific Research Institutes

Deputy editor-in-chief, executive secretary, sub-editor and member of the editorial board, sub-editor, senior control editor, senior scientific editor:

a) In central journals

b) in republic [journals]

Control editor, scientific editor, senior editor, senior literary editor:

a) In central journals

b) in republic [journals]

# Posts of Employees of Scientific-Research Institutions to Which Employees of Journals Are Equated in Terms of Wages

director of a department of a scientific research institute of the second category

director of a department of a scientific research institute of the third category

senior scientific associate of a scientific research institute of the second category

senior scientific associate of a scientific research institute of the third category

As we see, the equating can be effected only for executives of journals and their deputies, as well as for executives of structural subdivisions and senior specialists of journals.

The salaries of some executives and scientists of scientific research institutes were established by the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 5 June 1957 No 660 (Appendix No 3) in the following dimensions (in rubles per month):

(1) Должность	(2) Ученая степень	(3) Научно-исследовательское учреждение					
		(4) второй категории			(5) третий категории		
		(6) при ставке научно-педаго- гической работы					
		(7) менее 5 лет	(8) от 5 до 10 лет	(9) свыше 10 лет	(10) менее 5 лет	(11) от 5 до 10 лет	(12) свыше 10 лет
(10) Заместитель Директора по научной работе	(13) доктор наук (14) кандидат наук	500	500	500	450	450	450
(11) Руководитель отдела	(13) доктор наук (14) кандидат наук	400	400	400	320	320	320
(12) Старший научный сотрудник	(13) доктор наук (14) кандидат наук	350	390	430	300	320	340
		280	310	340	200	220	240
		310	330	350	240	260	280
		210	230	250	190	200	220

Key:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Post                                       | 8. From 5 to 10 years                   |
| 2. Academic Degree                            | 9. More than 10 years                   |
| 3. Scientific Research Institution            | 10. Deputy director for scientific work |
| 4. Second Category                            | 11. Director of department              |
| 5. Third Category                             | 12. Senior scientific associate         |
| 6. With Length of Scientific-Pedagogical Work | 13. Doctor of science                   |
| 7. Less than 5 years                          | 14. Candidate of science                |

The conferment of an academic degree on employees of journals (beginning with the date of confirmation of the degree by VAK [High Degree Commission] gives them the possibility of being equated, in terms of wages, to the corresponding employees of scientific research institutes. The right to set salaries for them as employees of scientific research institutes is granted to executives of union and republic ministries, departments and public organizations. It should be borne in mind that the granting of the right to set the indicated salaries does not signify their obligatory (that is mechanical) establishment, the question is decided individually in each case.

In the setting of salaries, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that, in attracting highly-qualified scientific workers for collaboration on journals, they should be appointed to the duties and sectors where their scientific skill can be most fully utilized. The question of whether a given individual with a degree is working for the journal in accordance with his specialty is also decided on an individual basis. At the same time, it would be expedient, in so doing, to make use of the Standard Nomenklatura [Appointment List] of Positions Subject to Staffing with Specialists with Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, which has been effective since 1980 in the system of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade for appropriate posts for workers of publishing houses.

The dimensions of bonuses, increments and other payments (including rewards for the general results of work for a year), for employees of journals who have an academic degree and are equated, in terms of wages, to the workers of scientific research institutes, are calculated proceeding from the maximum salary for the corresponding post of an employee who does not have an academic degree.

The length of scientific-pedagogical work of those who, at the time of their joining the staff of a journal, already had an academic degree, includes all the time of work on publications, the list of which is determined by the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade. For those who have received an academic degree during their work for journals, the length of service is determined from the moment of the conferment of the degree. The total length of scientific-pedagogical activity of journal employees who have an academic degree is determined in accordance with the "Instructions on the Procedure for Calculating the Length of Scientific-Pedagogical Work for the Establishment of Salaries for Scientific Workers", elaborated in accordance with the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 5 June 1957 No 660, confirmed by the decree of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems of 13 July 1957 No 183, together with

subsequent supplements and interpretations of it. Interruptions in scientific-pedagogical work are not included in the length of service. It must be determined on the basis of labor books, labor lists, service records, certifications and references from the place of work and references of archive institutions.

The change in the salary scales of journal employees who have an academic degree, according to the length of scientific-pedagogical work, is effected from the day of the attainment of the appropriate length of service, if the documents necessary for its timely and correct calculation are located in union and republic ministries, departments and public organizations, or from the day of the presentation, by the worker, of a document concerning his length of service giving him the right to an increase in salary.

Salaries set for employees of journals who have an academic degree may be paid only from the moment of the issuance of an appropriate order, and recomputations of wages for the time prior to the issuance of this order must not be effected.

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## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### TuSSR: INCREASED ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK URGED

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK, in Russian No 4, 1985 (signed to press 10 Sep 85) pp 3-7

[Article by T. Khydyrov: "The Mass Media in the Ideological and Political Education of Workers in the Present-Day Stage"]

[Excerpts] The problems of the further perfection of man in the present-day stage are among the most important. In the materials of the 24th-26th CPSU congresses, special attention was given to the formation of the new man and the fuller development of the individual.

At the 26th Congress of the party it was noted that the country has at its disposal large material and spiritual possibilities for the increasingly fuller development of the individual, which will grow in the future as well [3]. But at the same time it is important for every person to know how to make wise use of them. And this, in the end, depends on what interests and needs the individual has. In their active, expedient formulation, the party sees one of the most important tasks of social policy.

. . .in the present-day stage, responsible tasks are being given to ideological workers and the mass media.

In the arsenal of ideological influence on the spiritual life of society and the consciousness of all strata of the population, a special place is set aside for the mass information and propaganda media (SMIP).

The swift development of science, technology, transportation and communication is creating practically unlimited possibilities for the rapid dissemination of information about the various facts and phenomena of social life. Thanks to the mobility and the effectiveness of the mass media, which are understood to include radio, press, television, and, in our view, documentary films, they, by right, are allotted an exceptional role in the arsenal of ideological influence on the spiritual life of society.

The breadth of the inclusion of vital phenomena, the instantaneous influence on the audience, the creation and organization of public opinion by the mass media are indicated, for example, by the illumination of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. According to information by Western television agencies, more

than 2 billion television viewers saw movie frames of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress and its work [9, pp 3-4].

Party management of the mass information and propaganda media is constantly being perfected for the effective management of communist construction, in particular communist education of the workers. Marxists-Leninists have always believed that information is inseparable from ideology and from political views, and for this reason the socialist press, radio, television and documentary films represent an instrument of active and purposeful propaganda. In organizing the work of the mass media, the party is guided by the following tenet of V. I. Lenin concerning the role of the party press: ". . . we do not intend to make our organ a simple storehouse of diverse views. We will conduct it, on the contrary, in the spirit of a strictly determined direction. This direction can be expressed in a word: Marxism. . ." [1, p 358].

The development of the spheres of material and spiritual production of socialist society is a dirigible process. For this reason, the difficult tasks which the Soviet people is solving in the 11th and will solve in the subsequent five-year plans require the further perfection of party guidance of all aspects of public life, organizational, political and ideological work, the exposure, formation, and prediction of public opinion, first of all with the aid of the mass information and propaganda media, with respect to the key questions of the development of the republic.

The spiritual world of man, the formation of his ideological conviction and materialist world view, high moral qualities and an active life position are categories of "lasting operation", which are reckoned in terms of years. In the course of the construction of socialism and communism, a previously unprecedented process of moral renewal of people takes place, of the reorientation of their consciousness, habits, customs, views and tastes, for the construction of a new society is always a process of the creation not only of all material, but also spiritual conditions for the victory of this society. And the level of the productive forces necessary for the construction of the society and the creation of the production relations that correspond to them can be attained only in conditions of the high consciousness of people--the main goal of the multifaceted communist education, the powerful means of the spiritual enrichment of the builder of communist society and his political and general development. Without such formulation of the question, this process is unthinkable in our day.

The growth of the participation of the mass media in the ideological and political education of the workers is evident in the example of the republics of the Central Asian region, which during a historically short period of time have stepped from the feudal order into socialism.

. . . from the first days of the establishment of Soviet power in Turkmenistan, tasks were set in regard to bringing women into public life, political awakening, the elimination of illiteracy, the organization of vocational training, and the formation of a progressive communist world view. The solution of these tasks, including through the mass media, was conducive to a significant increase in the role of women in the economic and cultural life of the republic.

At the present time, the women of Turkmenistan, who constitute more than 50 percent of the population of the republic, are working in all sectors of the national economy and culture of the republic on an equal level with men. In addition, the character and content of their work has changed, having been transformed from executing to organizational and creative work.

The significantly increased active and vitally important position of Turkmen women was revealed by sociological research (2,000 workers surveyed) conducted in enterprises of the manufacturing industry of the republic during 1978-1980. The growth in education and culture of the working women is correspondingly increasing their demand in regard to the substance of work--a basic measure of the moral renewal of a person. Manual work of little substance corresponds less and less to the growing needs of working women, especially young ones. Diversity as one of the most important characteristics of work has even greater significance for women than for men (among women--66.4 percent, men--58.8 percent). The indicators of the attraction of women into public work are not inferior to those of men--37.0 and 39.7 percent respectively [11, pp 219, 236, 247]. Thus, profound public interests, broad spiritual needs, and a high moral cast of mind are characteristic for the women toilers of Turkmenistan.

It has been demonstrated that one of the conditions for the normal vital activity of society as a whole and man in particular is the need for information, which increasingly penetrates into the deep processes of life and increasingly strongly influences the consciousness of people.

An acute struggle of two ideologies--socialist and bourgeois--has been conducted for a long time around the theoretical problems of the influence of the mass media on the audience. Bourgeois theorists have well mastered the enormous significance of information as one of the basic means of the formation of public control and control over it. This is what determines the increased interest being manifested by bourgeois sociologists and propaganda theorists during the past decade in the socio-psychological and other problems of the mass media. If the ideologists of capitalism, in evident contradiction with reality, are aspiring to present things as though the bourgeois press, radio and television merely fulfill the role of the suppliers of impartial information, supposedly freed of any ideology, Marxists-Leninists take the view that any information material is inseparable from political views.

Thus, the process of informing is one of the most important features of the ideological and educational work. Without systematic and purposeful informing, the formation of ideological conviction and the cultivation of social activity are impossible. And the more attractively and graphically the material will be presented, the more effective will be the influence of the communicator on the audience. The mastery of the entire arsenal of ideological and emotional influence on the broad masses is all the more important if one takes into account the fact that the press, radio, television and documentary films in the system of mass communication appear not only as means, for example, of the formation of public opinion, but also as its mouthpiece. The study of the mechanism of "feedback", the differentiation of the material being offered according to the preparation of the audience (medium) and the knowledge of the specific features of the consciousness of one contingent of spectators or another,

of listeners and readers, help to bring to light the barriers preventing the correct perception of the substance of information. With every new stage of communist construction, the tasks of the mass information and propaganda media are becoming more complicated.

In order to become a mass information and propaganda medium, the newspaper needed 300 years, the radio and movies--more than half a century, and television--more than 30 years. With the appearance of radio and television, the materials of the newspaper pages developed from informational into analytical materials, of television--into propagandistic and educational materials, and of radio--into informational and agitational materials [10, pp 208-211]. Consequently, the social functions of the mass media are realized in different ways. In connection with this, the coordination of the activity of all mass media and their interaction in the solution of one concrete problem of another are necessary. The purposeful effect of propaganda on "the illumination, for the subject, of kinds of needs previously not realized" [8, p 261] requires the application of modern methods of the collection and use of information, in particular, of concrete social research. It is important "not only to bring to light the reader's interest, but also to control it, to impart a "taste" for socially significant problems" [10, p 265].

During the past few years, the methods of concrete social research through various institutes for the study and prediction of public opinion have been widely introduced in the practice of the party organizations of many cities, oblast centers and rayons of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Estonia and Georgia. In connection with this, it is expedient to create such services for large enterprises, in trusts, under rayon and oblast party and soviet organs, and in large kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The information media are the most dirigible and mass-oriented in the system of mass communication. Taking into account the fact that the most important qualities of the information media are the constancy and duration of the influence on the audience, it is with their aid that the special spiritual atmosphere is created in which the members of society live and aims, values and tastes are formed. The growth of the educational and cultural level of Soviet people in the present stage presents new and increased demands on the mass media. The powerful development of these means of influence on the masses confronts researchers with a number of problems. The most important one of them is the increase in the role of the mass media in the ideological and political education of the people.

An analysis of the activity of the republic mass media has shown that not all possibilities are being utilized and that a number of omissions are being tolerated. In the extensive literature on the mass media, one does not encounter even the mention of documentary publicistic film production and film periodicals (film journals, film features, advertising rolls) as one of the effective means of mass propaganda. It goes without saying that there is a difference between the identical production of television and documentary film, but as a means of mass information they fulfill the same functions, first of all propagandistic ones, objectively appearing as a factor of communist education. The disregard of this fact leads to miscalculations in ideological work.



In our view, the ideological work in the republic with respect to the ideological and political education of the workers will become significantly more effective if broad use will be made of documentary films as a means of mass information. For this, it is necessary to open halls in the capital of the republic and in oblast centers for the showing of documentaries and to attract "small film" enthusiasts; for the subdivisions of the "Znaniye" Society and the propaganda and agitation departments of the raykoms and gorkoms of the party to make wide use of the best examples of film journalism and film periodicals in ideological and political work.

At the present time, television encompasses more than 80 percent of the territory of the republic, and radio is heard practically everywhere. At the same time, in some regions the radio and television broadcasts of contiguous countries are being heard. In our opinion, the editorial boards of radio and television should plan more television and radio broadcasts propagating the achievements of socialism, the successes attained in the economy and in cultural construction by the residents of a given locality, and pay attention to every single fact (frequently distorted) transmitted by radio and television of contiguous countries and aimed at the inhabitants of one or another rayon of the republic or the region.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Management of the Mass Information and Propaganda Media by the Tomsk CPSU Obkom" of 18 January 1977, the growing role of the mass media in the ideological and educational work among young people and teenagers was especially emphasized [4, p 410]. A number of magazines and newspapers for children and young people are published in the republic, which extensively propagate a Marxist-Leninist world view, the advantages of the Soviet way of life, high morals, and devotion to the ideals of communism. However, the lack of a theoretical socio-political journal for the young people of the republic, the duplication of the journal KORPE and the newspaper MYDAM TAYYAR in Russian, in our view, somewhat limit the ideological possibilities of the indicated publications in the communist education of the rising generation. It seems expedient to arrange the publication of a theoretical socio-political journal for young people in the republic; to have original editions of the journal MALYSH and the newspaper VSEGDA GOTOV in Russian; and to increase the circulation of the newspaper KOMSOMOLETY TURKMENISTANA by 25-30 percent.

The urgent task of the present day is to make a still more significant contribution of the mass media to the ideological work of the party.

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RELIGION

FOREIGNERS, WEST BLASTED FOR 'ZIONIST' MATERIALS IN USSR

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Borisov entitled: "Look Out: Zionism! The Dirty Hands of Stool Pigeons"]

[Text] More than 25 books in Hebrew, tape cassettes with recordings of Zionist and religious content were discovered by customs agents of the Pulkovo Airport in the possession of a Swiss "tourist".

For whom was this ideological contraband intended?

Such a thing the staff members of the Moscow Hotel do not remember, but to be more precise--they remember well: There has never been such a thing. Shortly after breakfast, heart-rending screams and coarse language were heard from room 6063, then, having slammed the door, a woman of about 40 dashed into the hall. After her--two members of the militia and representatives of the hotel administration. The woman kicked the people accompanying her with her feet, grabbed their clothes, scratched and bit, without stopping her swearing in so doing. A small detail. The amplitude of these "actions" sharply increased when along the way (in the lobby, for example) there turned out to be people: The woman obviously "was playing to the audience", trying to draw attention to herself. It went on like this in the car, in the railway station, and those accompanying her breathed easier only when the signal lights of the train going to one of the Western countries disappeared from view.

What happened? Who was this woman?

Ruth Bloch, a citizen of Switzerland, arrived in Leningrad on 2 October with a group of tourists from West Berlin. During the customs examination at the airport, more than 25 books in Hebrew and tape cassettes with recordings of Zionist and religious content in Hebrew and English were found in her possession. A large quantity--much too large for a short tourist trip--of various things, clothing and souvenirs of Israeli manufacture turned up in her baggage. In accordance with the customs regulations, the ideological contraband was removed. Bloch was officially warned about the inadmissibility of engaging in pro-Zionist activity on the territory of the USSR.

It would seem, clearly law is law, and no matter in what country a tourist finds himself, he is obligated to follow the rules established here for the sojourn of foreigners. It is naive to suggest that Bloch did not know this, but, as is evident, she decided that these rules were not written for her. Literally the next day, in one of the districts of Leningrad quite remote from the usual tourist itineraries, citizens called the attention of a detail of militia to what seemed to them strange conduct of two foreigners: Not knowing the language, with heavy trunks in their hands, they wandered through the streets, evidently in search of some address. The tourists turned out to be Ruth Bloch and her fellow-traveller, also a Swiss citizen, Matthias Johann Hoch.

At the militia office, Hoch made a written declaration from which it was clear that Bloch is an active official of the Swiss "Committee for the Defense of Soviet Jews" (it turns out that there is such a committee!). On the assignment of this Zionist organization, they came to Leningrad to meet with persons who--in view of their having been informed of state secrets due to the nature of their work--were refused permission to leave for Israel. They were the intended recipients of the clothes and souvenirs, which were acquired, incidentally, with funds of the same Swiss organization. We note: Bloch conducted herself defiantly, insulted the militia members and even attempted to destroy Hoch's declaration.

After this it was decided to annul the tourist visa of Bloch, about which she was notified by the representatives of Intourist and OVIR [Visa and Registration Department], and the hotel administration. The pseudo-tourist was invited to leave the bounds of our country at once. What happened further and why the intervention of the militia was required the readers already know from the beginning of this article.

And the pile of books and the tape cassettes that were mentioned above? Why did Bloch intend to read and listen to them herself, so as not to forget--during her tourist trip--the Zionist slogans and postulates of Judaism? All of this was intended for the so-called ulpan [derived from the Hebrew word ulpan, i. e., school for intensive study], circles for the study of Hebrew.

In Israel there are ulpan schools--schools and boarding schools of a sort in which immigrants who have come from various countries study the beginnings of Hebrew and become familiar with the social, political and ideological structure of the state. This--in formal terms, but in actual fact, in essence?

"What is ulpan?"--is the question raised in one of the recent issues of the journal IZRAIL' SEGODNYA [ISRAEL TODAY]. And it answers the question: "The tasks of the ulpan school are limited. It can provide only the most essential knowledge of Hebrew. . . But this is also very important. Hebrew links us with the country and the people. Perhaps this is the most important thing. . . Thus, ulpan is not only a place for the study of Hebrew. Ulpan is a symbol of the return of people to their country and to their people."

Clearer than clear: Through ulpan, through Hebrew--to Zionism. Thus and only thus does Zionism conceive of the future of the Jews. If this concerns the



"new Israelites" and immigrants, then on the whole it is their business: They chose Israel, live the Israeli way.

But here in our country, in the Soviet Union, for what purpose are these same ulpan schools created on orders of the Zionists? In words almost in the interests. . . of international (!) education, "the strengthening of friendship among the peoples of the USSR, and the expansion of the relations with the entire progressive international community", they write in one of the declarations addressed to official Soviet organs. What is concealed behind this demagoguery we will try to show on the basis of several examples.

The declarations, to competent organs, of a number of Soviet citizens who have fallen under the influence of individual nationalist and pro-Zionist-inclined elements make it possible to sketch a detailed picture of the studies in an "ulpan school".

. . . On the walls of the apartment there were posters with Zionist symbolics, on the table lay Israeli journals. This gathering, as the previous Saturday meetings, began with prayer in Hebrew. Then Israeli songs began to sound from the tape recorder. Then they talked about the "discrimination of the Jews" and about the "necessity" for all Jews to leave for their "historic homeland", for Israel. Then a visiting tourist with dual citizenship (Israeli and American), who had come to the USSR with a group of English (or Danish, French, etc.) tourists, told about the "charms" of life in the "Promised Land". He spoke in Hebrew, in passing giving a lesson in ancient Hebrew to those gathered. Then he gave a solo of an Israeli song, whose tune someone played on the guitar.

Then they talked about "the persecution" of Jewish culture in the USSR and about the fact that "the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union is now worse than at the time of Petlyura and Hitler" (!). Someone suggested to include this "comparison" in a petition to the Israeli government with the request to intensify the struggle for the "freedom" of Soviet Jews. And again music sounded, and the listeners practiced conversational Hebrew. Then they decided to ask the American president for the "protection" of Soviet Jews, "recommending" to him to intensify the "pressure" on the Soviet Union. . . Someone seconded this proposal to the meeting, someone pretended that he did not hear it, and someone pricked up his ears: What did I get myself into?" Then, having agreed on the next meeting, already at another address, they began to disperse, one by one, heading in different directions from the entrance. . .

The party is not a party, the meeting is not a meeting--such an "informal measure" which, as in Israel, is called an "ulpan school" by its organizers.

In the account of this gathering (more precisely--one of the gatherings), there is not a single line composed by the author. All facts, right up to the methods of conspiracy (we have not mentioned the fact that the participants of the meetings do not call each other by their real names and telephone conversations are conducted in code language) were taken from the explanations of persons who by various methods became involved in these very "ulpan schools".

And here still another testimony--this time from an individual who at one time was an activist in one of those "circles". Now, because of family circumstances,

he intends to leave our country for Israel--for this reason we mention neither his name, nor the names and addresses of the other people who are mentioned in his explanation.

"During the studies, along with the teaching of Hebrew, nationalist propaganda is conducted and the showing of slides of a propagandistic character is organized. . . . Foreigners are invited, the majority of whom are emissaries of Zionist organizations. Recently groups with increased secrecy, primarily for STUDENTS OF VUZ's have begun to be created (emphasis supplied--A.B.). Foreign Zionist centers are trying to send to the USSR people who know Hebrew well, and frequently inhabitants of Israel who have dual citizenship, in order for the guests to be able to provide "first-hand" information, directly from the scene of events. In so doing, the information has a clearly expressed propagandistic pro-Zionist character.

Without a doubt, the emissaries are selected and are instructed by professionals, they avoid revealing any information about themselves. Records are kept in a special code and a great quantity of literature is imported. The guests are also interested in addresses to which they could import such literature, where they should come the next time. . . . The teachers (of the ulpan schools --A.B.) are given material assistance. The foreigners bring them presents in the form of valuable goods (cameras, radio equipment, expensive clothing, etc.)."

In the summer of 1970, the foreign press, especially from among those publications which zealously sharpen their pens on the notorious question of the "defense of the Soviet Jews" choked on a "sensation"--a group of renegades made an attempt to seize and steal a scheduled airliner from Leningrad Airport. This act of piracy was stopped by the state security organs, and the trial revealed the unseemly activity of this Zionist organization and the direct guidance, on the part of the official authorities and special services of Israel, of the terrorist act that was prepared and received the code name of "Svadba". The majority of these criminals went through training in "ulpan schools", about which they themselves testify. One of the organizers of the "Svadba" was a certain Gilel' Butman. Having served the penalty for his crime, he left for Israel and several years later burst out with a literary pasquinade with the pretentious title of "Leningrad-Jerusalem With a Lengthy Change".

It would not be worthwhile to turn to this dirty anti-Soviet bit of work if it were not for two circumstances. Although state terrorism has for a long time been a concrete practice of the ruling circles of Israel, as, however, also of their "strategic ally", the United States (we will mention if only the recent Barbarian raid on the capital of Tunisia or the interception of an Egyptian passenger plane by American fighter planes), no one, perhaps, comes forward with words of condemnation of terrorism more loudly and frequently than the Israeli and American authorities. According to the well-known principle: The thief shouts: "Get a hold of the thief!"

How hypocritical, against this background, is the fact that the next, in this case the 15th, anniversary of the attempt to steal the aircraft was observed in Israel on a state (!) scale, an American film studio produced the television film "Operation 'Leningrad'", and one of the participants of this act of

terrorism, Iosif Mendelevich, who after serving his penalty also left for Israel, concocted the book "Operation 'Svadba'", in which, as the Israeli press writes enthusiastically, the attempt to steal the aircraft is regarded "as the realization of a divine plan" (!?). What is this--crude hypocrisy or still another attempt to intensify anti-Soviet propaganda? It seems both the one and the other together.

But to one place in Butman's book I would like to return--to those pages where he writes about the "ulpan schools". Here, one should think, Butman knows what he is writing about, and he is writing about the subject with knowledge. We cite:

"The ulpan schools are unofficial groups for the study of Hebrew culture and language--they have become an optimal form making it possible to solve several problems at once: To concentrate YOUNG PEOPLE (emphasis supplied, A. B.) in groups that are under the influence of the organization, to awaken in them nationalist consciousness, and to give them the foundations of knowledge of Jewish culture and language. . . The ulpan schools have become the basis of cadres, making it possible to size up people in the process of studying. . .

. . . During the period of study, people arrived from emotional sympathy for Israel at the idea of the necessity of their own departure for the country. . . We fought against the regime existing in the USSR on a narrow front. . . And the conclusion: "Many of the members of the organization began their path in the ulpan schools".

Both commentary is superfluous, and there are enough examples, it seems. How false, against this background, do assertions look to the effect that the circles for the study of Hebrew pursue only "cultural goals" and are concerned with only one thing--"the study of an ancient culture and an ancient language", how hypocritical are the concerns of the numerous foreign guardians of the ulpan schools about the "defense of the rights of man", that is to say the rights of Jews in the USSR. What culture here, really! It is clear to a child that this is not culture, but politics, and badly smelling, Zionist and anti-Soviet politics.

Literally the other day, the editors of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA received, from West Germany, a letter on the letterhead with the stamp of International Amnesty [as published] (Amnesty International). This little-respected organization, which arbitrarily took upon itself the guardianship over the criminals sentenced by a Soviet court, complains about the fact that the newspaper, in its article (even the date is cited) on the eve of the trial, they say, exerted pressure on the court, which had examined the case of a certain R. I. Zelichenok, who they say was sentenced innocently only because "he made use of his right of freedom of speech" and "talked with friends about Jewish culture and literature".

Somehow it turns out badly for the gentlemen from the A[mnesty] I[nternational] Group 1592-VIII' (this is how the signature under the letter was designated). They both distorted the patronymic of their client and they never, one should think, laid eyes on LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA. Otherwise, they could convince



themselves that neither on the day indicated by them, nor during or after the trial, the name Zelichenok appears in the newspaper. But if they did give us the occasion, we will report for the sake of truth.

The chief engineer of the Institute of Cytology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as was established by the court, during a number of years prepared and disseminated (and also sent abroad) tendentious and false information about the Soviet state and social order, the social situation of the workers, and the domestic policy of the USSR, thereby discrediting our state and inflicting harm on its prestige and dignity. For which he was sentenced.

The material, including also material concerning Zelichenok, was, however, published in LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA. Only not on the day to which International Amnesty [as published] referred, but later, on 10 July. In the article "Ot vorot povorot", the subject dealt with concerned, in particular, how Zionist emissaries, acting under the screen of English tourists, appeared in one of the Leningrad apartments with expensive gifts at the very moment when the law enforcement organs were conducting a search there in connection with the beginning of an investigation involving the owner of the apartment in regard to his illegal activity. Only the paper did not mention either the address or the name of this individual and precisely for the sake of not exerting pressure on the investigation and the court with its article. But if people in the West had already guessed who was involved, it means "the cat knows whose meat it ate": it means, they knew beforehand when, to whom, and for what their emissaries went.

And Zelichenok, who is now serving his penalty, began his path to crime in an ulpan school. In one of those very circles for the study of Hebrew, into which today the Zionists so persistently try to draw the young people--the students of the VUZ's and tekhnikums, the representatives of the technical and creative intelligentsia.

Utilizing the political immaturity, social infantilism, consumer and vulgar tendencies, and frequently also the blunt careerism of some young people, the Zionists, with the aid of these very ulpan schools, try to form nationalist and emigration attitudes in them. One can only wonder how the graduate of the 1st Medical School, M. Stul', and the non-degree student of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Mining Mechanics and Mine Surveying, S. Reynish, fell into these nets, as well as the graduate of the Institute of Culture imeni N. K. Krupskaya, Ye. Osipova; the student of the Leningrad Construction Engineering Institute, O. Sagalina; the students of the Leningrad Institute of Pediatric Medicine, A. Petrov and Ye. Boguslavskiy; the staff member of the Leningrad Bureau for Travel and Excursions, F. Slivkina; the engineer of the Pigment Scientific Production Association, Ye. Grinberg; the graduate of the Music School imeni Musorgskiy, S. Indiktor, and several others.

Here is something to ponder for the administration and Komsomol organizations of these enterprises and VUZ's. You see, some members of their collectives are leading a double life: They vote for Komsomol decisions at meetings, but at night run to the synagogue, study literature supplied by Zionist emissaries, wittingly or unwittingly preparing themselves for "the struggle with the Soviet regime on a narrow front".

No one is permitted this in our country. And will not be permitted.



SOCIAL ISSUES

'RATIONAL ORDER IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS' MAY ALSO END CRIME

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Igor Gamayunov: "Fallen Apples. What Compelled Previously Respected People to Break the Law?"

[Excerpts] Caution, zigzags!

The car with the crackling radio transmitter (the only thing indicating that the car belonged to the Moldavian MVD) was speeding southward, carrying us to the ITK [correctional-labor colony] in the steppe. There I was to meet with Vasily Kurulyuk, who had worked as a kolkhoz chairman for more than 2 years.

The first paradox: the crime that two thousand people knew about

A truck glistening from the rain was parked next to the three-meter high wall near the metal gates of the ITK. Several men wearing identical caps and jackets were loading new boxes from a conveyor onto the truck. "Our product," said deputy ITK chief Emil Vasilyevich Radu to me as he pressed a button near the passageway.

The investigation of the Kurulyuk case (45 volumes!) lasted a year and a half. The trial lasted 8 months: about two thousand people had to be interrogated. This was a surprise even to Ivan Matveyevich Minayev, an experienced jurist, a former official of the service for combating the theft of socialist property and profiteering [BKhSS], and special LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent, who carefully studied the case. After all, two thousand is not the same as two tens. It is an entire village! But the geography of the case went far beyond the village of Staryye Fundury where Kurulyuk was chairman. It went beyond Glodyanskiy Rayon. It even went beyond the republic: witnesses were summoned from neighboring oblasts in the Ukraine. It turned out that Kurulyuk also bought livestock from the population there in order to fulfill his meat quota. He paid 2.20 rubles instead of 1.52 rubles (the legal amount) per kilogram. He made absolutely no secret of the fact. (Otherwise, how could there have been so many witnesses?). What is more, the chairman rewarded sellers with bonuses. More precisely, with wheat. But this, too, is not precise.

The wheat story struck me, a stranger to economic ruses, as the purest fantasy. Forage wheat which is scarce in Moldavia was sold to owners of cows

and calves for 11 kopecks a kilogram. As if for feed. But then the sellers bought the grain back, but for the purchase (i. e., higher) price--30-40 kopecks a kilogram. The difference in the price was the material reward. And the grain meanwhile rested peacefully in the kolkhoz's granaries. I pestered everyone with my naive question: "Doesn't the payment of this money require a 'dummy person' or 'dummy wheat'?" No it does not, I was told. This is additional payment for meat on which a firm price has been established. It is against the law to charge a higher price for meat.

But the wheat operation was legal. I would not have believed this if I had not seen with my own eyes the court ruling that deleted the "wheat episode" from the indictment against Kurulyuk. As it turned out, the wheat operation was sanctioned by the rayon kolkhoz council. This fact was confirmed by documents submitted in court.

There was also a milk story in the Kurulyuk case. Milk, like meat, was purchased from the population. Despite the fact that the maximum possible amount of milk was purchased, the quota was still not met. What was to be done? Some well-wishing truckdrivers from the Beltsy Dairy Plant provided the answer. Milk hauled to the plant was logged in as delivered but in fact was hauled 18 kilometers from Beltsy to Staryye Fundury where it also logged in as received. Then the milk haulers made their way back to Beltsy.

Thus did the fictitious milk rivers flow within the paper-wheat banks until it became clear how the quotas were being met. Appearing in court together with the chairman were the chief bookkeeper, the chief zootechnician, the chief veterinarian....In a word, the kolkhoz's chief specialists--seven persons in all! There is also the following detail to the case: kolkhoz workers of Staryye Fundury collectively appealed to the court to release the chief specialists together with the chairman on bail in their charge so that they could rehabilitate them. The court deliberated and refused.

The second paradox: how a kolkhoz changed from a producer into a procurement agency

We are speaking with Kurulyuk in the quiet dayroom. The crunch of gravel is heard outside the window; the tightly-sprunged entry door slams.

When Emil Vasilyevich left the two of us alone, he nodded to the button that is used to summon the guard. In any event. But Kurulyuk was restrained. He was nervous at first. His nervousness did not last longer than a minute...he crumpled his cap in his large hands. Then he spoke in precise phrases that demonstrated his ability to speak convincingly and clearly.

He had an attentive, open face. His shaved head tended to coarsen his features. I expected to hear sharp words and nervous pressure (after all the investigation and time in court!), but heard the measured speech of a person who was not shut up in himself due to his misfortune. He entered the room, not yet knowing why, with a firm, calm stride. Neither his trousers, which were bloused at the knees, nor his jacket with the too-short sleeve, made him laughable or pitiful.

control figures. But how do you control what you cannot sell? After all, they had assigned him the figure of 570 tons for meat while his total livestock, including chickens, weighed less than 70 tons. He visited the rayon center and made the rounds. Everywhere he was told:

"Meet the quota!"

They argued:

"If we relieve you of 200-300 tons, whom do we assign them to?"

They warned him:

"You were entrusted with a farm to work on and you go around knocking on doors."

Kurlyuk did, of course, have an alternative: to resign as chairman. But he was not yet 30. He had grown up in a peasant family (his father was a livestock grower; his mother worked in a tobacco growing brigade). He was ambitious. What would they say about him? That he couldn't cope.... That he was still too young. And he had never heard of anyone running away from the position of chairman due to control figures. They get by somehow...How?

"This is what they did in Moldavia starting in about the middle of the '70's," Kurlyuk recalled. "I had just graduated from the Kishinev Agricultural Institute. The concentration and specialization program was in progress in the countryside. Kolkhoz councils were instituted. But not all farms were by any means ready for this action. The quotas were set too high. It was then the kolkhozes began purchasing milk and livestock from the population and passing them off as their own successes."

And Kurulyuk, who knew all these mechanics, decided to take the plunge. He assembled the board. Each specialist was given an "individual purchase quota." Every month he verified the fulfillment of the quotas. Livestock purchases were slack. "Rewards" were offered in the form of wheat and bonuses. Finally, they jacked up the purchase prices, knowing that this was what other kolkhozes were doing. This is how they found the money: they backdated the documents by 2 months, creating the impression that the livestock had been fattening up and had gained weight. The nonexistent outlays on the imaginary fattening up program provided the necessary economy. When Kurulyuk was caught in the act of doing this, he replied: "How should I fatten such a horde of livestock? You yourselves know that the kolkhoz does not have enough buildings."

All salable livestock had been sold but there was still a long way to go to reach handsome totals. Then a rayon animal husbandry seminar was held in Glodyany. Among the recommendations was the recommendation to "search" for livestock in neighboring rayons and even outside Moldavia. The "searchers" set out. One of the procurement people said: the militia once stopped a truckload of purchased livestock in Chernovtsy Oblast in the Ukraine. The young militiaman was struck by the absurdity of the situation: why haul livestock, which was losing weight, hundreds of kilometers when it could be

sold on the spot? He got into the truck and ordered us to drive to the nearest procurement center. There was a line when we got there. And there was some difficulty filling out the papers. The militiaman waited stubbornly. At midnight he lost patience and let the Moldavian procurement people go in all four directions.

And then the milk story began...

I listened to Kurlyuk and wondered what I would have done in his position, if I had been deluged with "control" figures. Would I have had the courage to resign? How do you endure the public humiliation of having your name mentioned scornfully in public?

After all, I thought, Kurulyuk was a practical person who should have been able to foresee the possibility of another, still more terrible disgrace, of fatal retribution for the successful wheat and milk operations? But he did not.

But strictly speaking, why should he foresee it when the same thing was happening before his very eyes on the majority of the neighboring farms?

Kurulyuk was sentenced to 10 years plus the confiscation of his property. Generally speaking, there was nothing to confiscate: he had no car, no valuables, not even his own home (he lived in a kolkhoz house). All he had was his wife and six-year old son. In the words of his fellow villagers, he lived very modestly. As is customary in the Moldavian countryside, he worked the entire day and did not take any days off.

The third paradox: why practical people are once deprived of a sense of reality

I imagined the following scene: I enter the spacious office of a rayon manager and sit down. I bring a greeting from very faraway places: from Kurulyuk. It would be interesting to see the reaction. I then go to another spacious office...Again I bring the greeting. This is a test of conscientiousness. And perhaps, of the ability to control oneself.

Unfortunately, it did not come to pass....I arrive in Beltsy, which is 30 kilometers distant from Glodyany, to attend the trial of ex-chairman Proka. And I learn that the basic leadership in the Glodyanskiy Rayon has been entirely replaced. And in between sittings I suddenly hear a familiar name in the resonant corridors of the Beltsy City Courthouse. It is the name of one of the principal Glodyany leaders. No, he was not "summoned." He lives here, in Beltsy. While it cannot be said that he is prosperous, he landed a fairly good job as a scientific associate at an NII [scientific research institute].

I visit the NII. I see a stout man in a crowded corner room in which two tables are joined end to end. He picks up the telephone receiver with a chubby hand and asks irritably: "Lyusya? Lyusya who? What's the last name?" He gets up and walks to the door and shouts into the neighboring room: "Pick up the phone!" And replaces the receiver in the cradle with gusto. No, he does not have it easy. Matters are simply intolerable!



"Do you think I have given up?" Dmitriy Semenovich Chebotar asks me in a tense voice. "No!...It is not easy to break Chebotar. You will still hear more from Chebotar!"

He recalls how many times his rayon won the challenge banner. But I think to myself: at what price? He complains of being unjustly removed from his post. And I recall Kurulyuk's peasant hands crumpling his cap.

"Tell me, did Kurulyuk ask you to change the control figures?"

"Which Kurulyuk?" he frowned and then recalled. "Oh yes, that one. He came and he asked..."

And again began talking about himself and how he was fired.

"But weren't you able to do anything at all for him?" I asked returning to the topic.

"I?" he grinned. He answered slowly and significantly: "I could, of course, have made a phone call to Kishinev...But I would have been misunderstood."

No, he could not. Risk the glory of an energetic leader who took all positions on order from above? Never! He took one position after another until law enforcement agencies found that the positions were shady. That they were based on juggling and falsifications that corrupted people. Not only were mythical rivers of milk found. Three new criminal cases were recently begun in the Glodyanskiy Rayon: bribe-taking on the Moldova Kolkhoz; large-scale swindling in the Kolkhozhivprom Association; and thefts involving hundreds of thousands [of rubles] at the cannery enterprise.

The creation of the myth required duplicity. And duplicity flourished. The rayon was visited by persons who came to study the rayon's experience. The visitors were wined and dined. They were told about the growing rate of concentration and specialization.

But there was one more side effect of this myth-making. Highly experienced, calculating people who committed the specified actions, as stated in one sentence, "inspired by careerist and deceitful impulses," ultimately lost their feeling of reality.

How else (other than the loss of this feeling) can one explain the fact that Petr Kirillovich Proka, ex-chairman of the Progress Kolkhoz, fed bread to pigs. That he fed semolina to chickens. He did so for 3 years and made no secret of the fact. I saw him in the courtroom. Beyond the barrier sat a stocky man with the weatherbeaten face of an old sailor on land. He is a candidate of sciences. He is the holder of four orders. And he has worked 22 years as a chairman. And everything floated away. During recess, after getting the permission of Nikanor Kirillovich Kozhukharu, chairman of the bench, I walked over to the barrier. I asked Proka whether he had ever tried to reject the unrealistic figures, whether he had tried to do so at least once in 22 years. Yes, Proka replied, he had. More than once. But never succeeded a single time.

And indeed, are these not the situations that shape the psychology of the executive adventurer? The impossibility of objecting, revising and dissuading means that one must resort to trickery and circumvent the law. And then the kolkhoz fulfills and even overfulfills its plan. But how can one retain the feeling of reality in such a case?

Proka's subordinates were together with him in the dock. Those who fed bread to the pigs and seminola to the chickens under his orders. Those who never once in 3 years said to the chairman: what the hell are we doing?! The judge asked one of them--Paskar the warehouse man, whether he had tried to disobey chairman Proka's orders. Paskar, who had answered smartly up to this point, fell silent and reflected. The judge continued: "What would Proka do if you took exception to his orders. Would he argue? Would he become angry? Would he simply ignore you?" After long, agonizing reflection, Paskar finally admitted: "I don't know. I never tried to object." After thinking a little longer, he repeated: "No. I never tried a single time."

The court is in session...

Standing there next to the barrier, I heard Proka say a strange thing: "I suffered a misfortune." He then added: "But perhaps it was my good fortune..."

But how could it be good fortune? He had lost everything: his fame, position, name, and, finally his freedom! But there was no time for clarifications. The guard was right there and the second lieutenant was looking at his watch: the time allotted to me had expired. Any minute now the doors would open and Proka's fellow villagers would pour into the courtroom. Then the judges would take their seats in their high-back chairs behind the long table. In these last minutes, Proka said: "I no longer have anything to lose. It is easy for me to speak the truth now." Was it not this ease that he unexpectedly called "good fortune?"

And he spoke about the imaginary successes and the stir surrounding them...About the real situation. About those who forced the farm leaders to break the law...About the fact that there are no people who are more indifferent and ruthless toward the fate of others than those who blinded by vanity...He spoke hurriedly. He wanted to get everything, said but just then the doors burst open and his hollow voice was drowned out in the noise of the crowd entering the courtroom.

I realized that much of what he had said was dictated by the desire for vindication. But he was talking about problems that actually existed! But why was he only talking now? Why did he not say anything earlier? What would he, who was renowned in Moldavia as a [kolkhoz] chairman and an order-bearer, have lost if he had spoken out about all this several years ago? Would those hypothetical losses have been comparable to the ones he is presently experiencing?

I do not understand this. Perhaps I have not thought everything through.

Perhaps there are features in the business mechanism that have still not been studied at all. But I am deeply convinced that the most remarkable innovations in the economic or any other sphere of our life cannot be realized without counterarguments, without wide discussion, without open criticism, and without genuine publicity.

What I saw in the Glodyanskiy Rayon and in Beltsy can be called by a single name: purification. Of unconscientious and dishonest executives. Of devotees of inflated figures and public lying. Of arrogant conceit and economic nearsightedness. Of adventurism and irresponsibility. This is an inevitable, unstoppable process. All the same, this is only the beginning of the struggle for sensible order in economic relations. For realism in responsible decisions. For the ability to understand another point of view. For a businesslike, modest, honest atmosphere! I was told of this by Moldavian MVD Minister Georgiy Ivanovich Lavranchuk and deputy republic procurator Sergey Ivanovich Shumeyko. I was told of this by everyone I had occasion to talk with in Moldavia and everyone who relates to its fate as to his own.

their chambers and walked toward the long table and their high-back chairs. The court clerk announced: "Please rise. The court is in session."

This time the court determines why Proka paid the so-called rolling stones off with apples...I listen to the testimony and recall the orchards along the road and the heaps of rotten apples on the ground.

Outside the high windows, the wind rocks the tree branches. Blindingly white clouds sail freely in the blue sky.

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CSO: 1830/106

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LAW, DRUNKENNESS

LD120031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 11 Nov 85

["Man and Law"]

[Excerpts] Recently there was a scheduled plenum of the USSR Supreme Court. It paid specially great attention to an analysis of the practice of the application by the courts of legislation directed at strengthening the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. We asked Sergey Ivanovich Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court to talk about the work of the plenum and its decisions:

[Gusev] The plenum noted that measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness are having a positive influence on strengthening order and discipline. Over the months that have elapsed of 1985 there has been less serious crime committed in the country, but it is still early to make far-reaching conclusions from this.

It is impossible not to see that alongside the positive processes, there are also some negative processes going on. For example, there are still quite a few cases of speculation in hard liquor, violations of the rules of selling wines and spirits, and others. Everyone knows what enormous harm drunkenness brings to society. But I consider it necessary once again to remind the listeners of this. I shall report some figures, which were quoted at the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court. In 1984 in connection with absenteeism -- and the reason for this is most frequently drunkenness -- losses of working time amounted to the following in construction 4.3 million; in industry 11.7 million; in agriculture 45.7 million man-days. In the same year, of the 717,000 people who were injured at work, every fourth one was in a state of insobriety, while at collective and state farms it was every third person. Each year, through the fault of drunken drivers, there occur 60,000 road accidents.

People who have suffered through the fault of drunkards are paid big awards, in particular by motor vehicle enterprises, while the actual person who caused the harm sometimes is not made responsible. The plenum also noted errors which are also made by the courts. This refers, say, to cases where the courts groundlessly have reduced the amount of money being sought from drunkards to pay for the damage caused by them. Having concentrated attention on the shortcomings existing, the plenum directed courts to an all-round, maximum full utilization of the force of law in the struggle for a sober way of life.



The plenum paid very great attention to examining such an important question as safeguarding the younger generation from drunkenness. In the Russian Federation among under-age people condemned in recent years, approximately 40 percent are children who broke the law in a state of insobriety. In the Belorussian SSR over the first half of the current year there were 45 percent of such people.

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CSO: 1800/170

SOCIAL ISSUES

AZERBAIJAN HOSTS CONFERENCE FOR MEDICAL SPECIALISTS IN ALCOHOLISM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "Combat Drunkenness! Republic Conference of Psychoneurologists"]

[Text] Sumgait, 19 October (Azerinform). The 2-day republic conference of psychoneurologists is ended. Neuropathologists, psychiatrists and neurosurgeons together with other medical specialists, law enforcement officials, and representatives of labor collectives discussed the problem of stepping up the fight against alcoholism, ways of identifying this dangerous social disease, its treatment and prevention.

T. A. Kasumov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of health; Sh. M. Aliyev, first secretary, Sumgait Party Gorkom; A. D. Sultanov, the republic's first deputy procurator; R. M. Guseynov, chief, Main Administration for Therapeutic and Prophylactic Aid, AzSSR Ministry of Health, and other speakers at the conference emphasized that the party and government policy of waging an uncompromising fight against alcoholism enjoys popular support and is determined above all by the concern for the Soviet people's health which our country regards as its most important resource.

The conference noted that drunkenness is both a personal and a social evil. The republic has established a highly sophisticated narcological service; the network of special hospitals, centers, and treatment rooms has been expanded; and the most sophisticated methods for treating alcoholism are being introduced. A medical institute has established a training program for alcoholism treatment interns and advanced training courses have been set up for specialists.

Nevertheless, the speakers stated, the measures taken have not been sufficient. The level of identification of alcoholics is still low and the organization of recordkeeping on persons prone to drunkenness is poor. Medical efforts will be more effective if their ties with labor collectives, with the procuracy and the police are stronger, if the mass media are used more actively in antialcoholism propaganda.

The number of trade outlets selling alcoholic beverages in the republic has declined to two-fifths of the previous level. But the restriction of their

sale will not be an effective safeguard against drunkenness unless there is a methodical program to curb alcoholism.

The conference thoroughly examined aspects of identifying alcoholics, the degree to which drunkenness influences diseases of various organs and the nervous system, ways of preventing alcoholism, and other questions.

Participants in the conference urged all medical workers to consider the fight against alcoholism to be a top priority task, to conduct this fight purposefully and comprehensively, and to make full use of their knowledge and experience to strengthen people's health and capacity for work.

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CSO: 1800/67

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### VUZ ADMISSION LANGUAGE EXAMS IN GEORGIA DEBATED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 August 1985 devotes all of page 2 to a 5,000-word debate on the merits and shortcomings of the Georgian language and literature examinations administered to applicants for admission to institutions of higher learning (VUZ's). Originally sparked by an article that appeared in KOMUNISTI in November 1984, the debate was organized at KOMUNISTI's behest by the editors of the journal KARTULI ENA DA LITERATURA SKOLASHI [Georgian Language and Literature in the Schools], which itself published the complete transcript of which the present article is a condensed version. The participants listed here are: Dzhangug Kordzaia, chief of the VUZ Administration; Elgudza Khintibidze, dean of the Tbilisi State University School of Philology; Mzekala Shanidze, chairman of TSU's Georgian Language and Literature Commission; poet Taniel Chanturia and writer Guram Pamdzhikidze; and KARTULI ENA DA LITERATURA SKOLASHI representatives Kote Gabashvili and Tamaz Kvachantiradze.

The author of the November 1984 article complained, in particular, that exams testing literary knowledge and writing skills are overly complex and arcane, possibly indicating that the exam commission members who "concoct" the questions and themes are basically indulging their own tastes and "hand-ups"; that in any case they do not reflect either the literary knowledge or the writing skills that secondary school graduates may properly be expected to acquire in the ordinary public school program; and that these factors inevitably drive ambitious applicants (and their even more ambitious parents) to seek the costly and basically illegal services of outside tutors.

All but one of the participants (Bagashvili) condemn out of hand the "guild" [korporatsiya] of tutors as "greedy wolves" who prey on their "flocks of penguins." Gabashvili counsels differentiating between bogus tutors, who should be condemned, and genuine tutors who work hard to impart useful knowledge and prepare their pupils for the exams. The latter should be legalized and brought "out of the closet" [iz podpol'ya], so that the institution can be properly regulated. The word "tutor" should be cleansed of its pejorative connotations and made honorable. After all, two other participants in the present discussion have themselves given outside lectures (paid for by the state, however) geared toward enhancing and enriching would-be students' basic knowledge. They object hotly to his analogy.



As to the complaint about the "complexity" of the questions and themes and about the gap between what applicants bring with them from secondary school and what they are expected to know in the exams, Mzekala Shanidze defends present practices as desirable and essential in order to "select the best of the best," especially in view of the fact that, as in the other humanities, would-be philology majors typically outnumber available slots by as much as 8 or 10 to 1. Moreover, some of the nit-picking questions she herself is widely reported to have concocted are nothing but rumors spread by disgruntled parents.

Elgudzha Khintibidze defends the type and quality of the list of compulsory and optional composition themes (several titles are named and discussed) as an excellent way to bring out the applicant's best thinking and writing. Another participant counters that he has found, on inspecting several themes that received a passing grade, that the applicants tended to write virtually the same thing about quite different topics. And Gabashvili, again, suggests that applicants who are able to pass these difficult tests have probably been tutored.

Finally, all participants agree that "fond parents and relatives" are a bane and a menace, and that their persistent efforts to influence the outcome of the exams only hinder their children's chances for success in life.

In an appended note, the editors summarize the main findings of the debate as follows: (a) the need to improve and refine the examination system; (b) the need to ensure better connection between what students learn in the schools and what they are called upon to know to get into a VUZ; (c) the need to make a thorough study of the "tutor phenomenon," prepare carefully, and take the necessary measures; (d) the need to revamp the list of exam themes, soliciting public and expert input on this matter; (e) the need for examiners to be more careful and considerate both in selecting themes and during oral questioning.

#### 'COMPUTER LITERACY' PROGRAMS IN GEORGIAN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1985 carries on page 3 Gruzinform correspondent I. Goldman's 1,100-word interview with Education Minister O. Kinkladze and Vocational-Technical Education Committee Chairman S. Riggava concerning the general trade schools' programs to train Georgia's rising generation in "computer literacy."

Three years ago a programming and computer equipment experiment was launched in two Tbilisi schools, and students who took part in it have been certified in the speciality. Now the program has expanded to 25 schools, with over 1,000 students involved. In the coming school year there will be 50 centers accommodating 3,000 students, including some from rural districts.

The new "Information Science and Computer Equipment" course to be introduced in 1985-86 entails considerable teacher training, including special TV programs. An experimental text for the course in the ninth grades of

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Georgian-language schools is being developed by specialists of the Education Ministry, the Polytechnic Institute, and the Finance Ministry.

Other measures are planned, and it is hoped that the computer centers of various enterprises and organizations will aid in building up the schools' facilities.

In the vocational schools (PTU's), efforts are proceeding along three lines: mass instruction in computers; the creation of automated control systems and automated instruction systems; training of specialists to service computers and numerically-programmed machine tools. The "Information Science" course will serve as the theoretical component. Teachers are being trained at Tbilisi State University, where two versions of an auxiliary test in the Georgian language have been developed, also an auxiliary text concerning the use of programmable microcalculators. In the 1985-86 school year, 14 PTU's will open "interschool equipment labs" equipped with "micro- and mini-computers." All PTU's will have "Information Science" labs without hands-on instruction which, however, will be converted to equipped labs in the future. In the course of the 12th 5-Year Plan, all PTU's will be provided with computers [EVM] and personal computers.

The PTU system also has plans for extracurricular forms of computer activity, including physics, math, and chemistry competitions in which microcalculators are used, excursions to major computer centers, computer clubs, and the like.

#### GEORGIAN OFFICERS' LAXITY TOWARD GAMBLERS NETS PUNISHMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 August 1985 carries on page 2 Tbilisi MVD Administration Chief D. Salaridze's 200-word response to a 1 June 1985 KOMUNISTI article about law enforcement officers' laxity toward roulette and "shell game" practitioners in several public places in the city, in particular the 26 Commissars Rayon. An investigation confirmed the reported facts, and several officials and inspectors were punished.

#### GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF ON EFFORTS AGAINST CORRUPTION, 'KULAKS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 August 1985 carries on page 2 MVD Chief Guram Gvetadze's 1,600-word speech at the recent ideology aktiv on private ownership on the unresolved problems that persist despite more than a dozen years of intensive struggle against crime and corruption.

It is still the case that "biznesmen" and "wheeler-dealers" get their hands on large amounts of materials and supplies, subvert "unstable elements" in the population and encourage a "nihilistic" attitude toward honest labor, and contrive to acquire influential "protectors" in pursuance of the corrupt, criminal aims of their "firms." The Oil Products Committee caper of recent months is cited as just one example. Nor do such criminals shy away from collaborating with known recidivists and even murderers: the case is cited

of the director of a trust in Gruzstroyindustriya, who hired a gang of men to kill the woman bookkeeper who was snooping into their shenanigans.

How to stop these goings-on? Gvetadze offers a number of ideas calling for more effective control, monitoring, and prophylaxis. All too often, plans along these lines remain "on paper."

Several paragraphs deal with the widespread phenomenon of workers in the food industry conniving, on an organized basis, to divert ingredients that go into bakery, dairy, and confectionary products in order to make products for sale in their own illegal marketing networks. This comes to light most often when customers complain loudly about the quality of food products sold in state outlets, indicating that these products do not have the normal ingredients. Even though plant managers and their cohorts who have been caught are dismissed and new ones installed, the problem bobs up again. Much of the MVD's recent activity has focused on this situation; they have conducted frequent raids.

Gvetadze then discusses the matter of people who are getting too prosperous from selling the produce they raise on their own plots. By a decree passed on 29 September 1983, no tax is imposed on earnings from such sales--a humanitarian measure, to be sure, and one designed to encourage more food production. Unfortunately, too many small farmers have quit working on the kolkhoz or sovkhos, built their own big hothouses and livestock facilities, and are getting rich at the expense of very little labor--clearly a violation of socialist principles--and on top of that these "kulaks" pay no taxes on the income. Gvetadze is in favor of repealing the rule, and cites approvingly from a KOMSONOLSKAYA PRAVDA article calling for close monitoring of "some people's" income.

Gvetadze concludes by discussing corruption in the MVD ranks and what measures are being taken to clean them up.

#### GEORGIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ON POOR HOUSING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 August 1985 carries on page 1, E. Veriashvili's 1,400-word interview with Construction Minister Ioseb Kharatishvili on the problems that have continued to plague housing construction and are the cause of chronic dissatisfaction by tenants who complain that even newly "completed" apartments are poorly built; doors, windows, flooring, and other components are substandard; the layout is partly in observance of Builders Day, "the time of it is by no means festive."

Kharatishvili acknowledges these long-standing problems and offers no excuses, but does note that Georgia is not an exception in this regard in the USSR. It is true that new tenants are disappointed with the apartment they have waited so long for, especially when they have to spend much of their own money just to make things livable. As to the design and layout, the ministry has no real control over that. All it can do is build the housing in accordance with plans approved by Gosstroy. The Leningrad experiment, in which prospective

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tenants themselves decide various features of design and layout within the framework of model plans, is good in principle but has its own problems.

A great deal of the waste and substandard quality that is currently engendered is beyond the control of the Construction Ministry itself. For one period there was an attempt to place all elements of the housing construction sector under one authority, namely the Construction Ministry, but that did not work out too well either. One reason is that the republic's housing components base is not adequate to the needs envisioned in construction plans (figures are given), and much of the work is carried out in primitive facilities. The same problem is also true for the USSR industry as a whole, but Georgia's sector has a much lower mechanization level than the all-union average. This accounts for the fact that so many prospective tenants dread living in apartments in which doors and windows, for example, are supplied by Tbilisi and Rustavi plants. Again, Kharatishvili emphasized the ministry depends on improvements in other sectors and ministries.

The already existing housing cannot be helped much (apartment buildings are designed for a 50-year lifespan), but there is hope for the future. Up to now, the housing construction sequence has been to complete the building itself, then build the roads and so forth, and then lay and install the utilities. From now on, the sequence will be reversed, resulting in considerable improvements in both structure and appearance.

#### GEORGIA: CAMPAIGN OF RIDICULE URGED AGAINST OBESITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 August 1985 carries on page 4 distinguished playwright Kita Buachidze's 2,400-word article deploring Georgia's shamefully high rate of obesity--an appended editorial commentary notes that the percentage of obese and overweight persons in the republic stands at 34.4, right up there with the Ukraine--and proposing a campaign of satire and ridicule against it, chiefly via television.

Half a century ago a famous Georgian film-maker had a terrible time finding a grossly fat man to play a minor role in one of his works. He would have no trouble today. There are men with huge paunches hanging over their belt everywhere you look, and they present an awful sight, comparable to "women in their ninth month expecting twins" but without the air of nourishing grace that goes with pregnancy. Speaking of women, are they not ashamed of their blubbery spouses snoring next to them in bed?

Author Buachidze is especially sensitive to the bad impression "national disease" makes on Russians and on foreigners. He quotes a current Russian barb--in Russian: "Get the Georgian out of the car and give the motor a break," and cites another quote--again in Russian--from a well-known singer who said that she had not seen so many fat men in her entire tour of America and Canada as she saw at one evening's concert in Tbilisi. Remembering that "years ago, in the 1920's," Soviet broadsides portrayed American millionaires as overfed, bloated capitalists, the author asks sarcastically if all the Canadians and Americans are so thin now because they cannot get enough to eat.



He then recalls that the illustrious and venerable French oceanographer Jacques Yves Cousteau excused himself from partaking of lavish banquets while on a visit to Moscow because "I have always eaten rather frugally." If Cousteau had come to Georgia, what would he have thought of all these Georgian pot-bellies? Would someone have explained, perhaps, that it is some kind of metabolic disorder, or the result of widespread diabetes? What would Cousteau have said about the Georgians when he returned home?

Quite apart from looks, Buachidze is concerned about the health problems engendered by excessive fat--in particular, heart disease and diabetes.

What is the cure? Decrees, or appeals from famous celebrities to get out and exercise, are clearly not enough. Author Buachidze advocates a campaign of satirical and derisive attack against obesity, against Georgians' typical overeating and excessive drinking that are at the root of the problem. "Even emperors fear ridicule." Television is the ideal medium, for there is a set in every home, and everybody watches it. Buachidze proposes a hard-hitting series of 10-minute TV spots, artfully written and produced, to be played over and over, at random, unannounced, so that the slob they are directed at will not be warned in advance to get up and leave the room or turn the set off. For maximum impact, the spots must be filmed in the summer time, when fat bodies are displayed in all their glory straining Adidas T-shirts and bursting out over tight jeans. The author insists, however, that the campaign would not constitute a "personal insult."

It is essential to be bold and "merciless," to be no respecter of persons' paunches "of whatever rank," for this is a matter of national prestige and of serious health considerations.

The appended editorial commentary also includes a brief note of alarm because the Natadze Health and Hygiene Scientific-Research Institute and the Republic Central Clinical Hospital's Curative Nutrition Department (the only such facility in the Transcaucasus) are both in danger of being closed down. The implication is that such a move would hamper efforts to "guide people's mentality toward taking care of both their looks and their health" and "bringing our spiritual state into balance."

#### SCHOOL COMPUTER TEXTBOOKS NOW AVAILABLE IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 August 1985 carries on page 4 an unsigned 400-word KOMUNISTI news item about the school supply and textbook sales season that opened on 15 August in some 200 branch outlets of "Children's World." Among other school books newly available this year is "Principles of Computer Technology and Information," intended for grades 9 and 10. "Economics Handbook" and "Family Ethics and Psychology" are also offered for sale. Unlike last year, when a number of school supply items and textbooks were in short supply, everything has been done this year to provide the necessities. Parents are urged to stock up soon.

## POLICE BRUTALITY CASE IN GEORGIA FINALLY RESOLVED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 August 1985 carries on page 4 Mikheil Mikadze's 2,100-word account of a case of police brutality that took 3 years before the guilty militiaman was finally brought to justice.

Gegechkori Rayon traffic officer (GAI inspector) Oleg Tabatadze, increasingly disgruntled by the fact that cordial relations with his neighbor, a teacher named Dzhgarkava, seemed to deteriorate after the Dzhgarkava family acquired a car, started looking for ways to catch them in something illegal, and very soon managed to give their teen-age son Dato a ticket for driving without a license. Another opportunity presented itself sometime later when Tabatadze accosted Dato downtown, the boy sassed him for the benefit of friends who were also loitering about, the humiliated militiaman called his sergeant for help in arresting the "hooligan" and then proceeded to beat the boy savagely in the squad car until a civic-minded citizen passing by stopped it.

Although it took place in broad daylight and there were plenty of witnesses, the case dragged on as Tabatadze used every lawful and unlawful trick he knew to have the investigation halted. Witnesses somehow chose to keep silent, and it is hinted that the rayon procurator and investigator were on Tabatadze's side. Dato's parents continued to press their case up to the republic level, however, and eventually Tabatadze was convicted of assault and abuse of office, and was sentenced to 2 years.

Officer Tabatadze is portrayed as basically a weak and vain man who, despite never having gone to college, felt a sense of superiority over his old friends and power over any unfortunate drivers he chose to summon with a gesture of his billyclub, his symbol of clout--his "magic wand." Nowhere in the files of the case, the author notes, is there any mention of the billyclub which, "thank God," turned out to be an all-powerful "magic wand" after all... "for in the hands of a fool, it could destroy the country."

## 'BAM' GEORGIANS COMPLAIN OF POOR SUPPLIES, CULTURAL NEGLECT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1985 carries on page 2 KOMUNISTI correspondent I. Lukashvili's 900-word report from the Georgian construction colony working on the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] project in Ikabiya, Kalarskiy Rayon, Chita Oblast. Since the Georgian workers moved here after their successful stint in Niya-Gruzinskaya 3 years ago they have not only kept up a good pace of quality workmanship but have also done a great deal to make the town more livable for the 200-odd builders and their families. They have built kindergarten and school facilities accommodating 40 children, for example, and more housing and other railroad facilities and municipal infrastructure are in the works. They have won honors in socialist competition, and have pledged to complete their part of the BAM by 1988 instead of 1990.

On the minus side, the Georgians have expressed a number of complaints. The supply of building materials has been inadequate. Blueprints for a shopping center and treatment facilities, supplied by Giprogorstroy in Tbilisi, have produced nothing but headaches, and the author of the plans, who was supposed to come to Ikabiya for consultation, got only as far as Chita, encountered bad weather, and went back home instead.

The little community, homesick for Georgian food and other reminders of home, has been very poorly served. All they have received in 3 years is one box-car full of substandard applie joice and plum jam, for example. They cannot get mustical instruments or native costumes, nor any Georgian books and newspapers except KOMUNISTI. The town club shows only a few old movies, few of them from Georgia and none for children. The Georgian SSR Culture Ministry has not sent out a single "culture brigade" to provide entertainment. The Georgian Sports Committee promised to supply equipment and uniforms (Georgians have consistently been leaders in local rayon competitions) but so far has done nothing.

Back in Niya-Bruzinskaya things are different, thanks to the active efforts of enterprises and organizations back home who "sponsored" their countrymen far away, and writers, performers, and other celebrities and public figures used to visit regularly.

#### GEORGIAN 'SHELL GAME' GANG CAUGHT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 August 1985 carries on page 4 B. Bakhturidze's 800-word account of the arrest of a 5-man "shell game" gang soon after they "set up shop" one morning on the grounds of the car bazaar near Rustavi. The men were apprehended by a special combined task force composed of republic MVD Criminal Investigation Administration representatives and officers of the Marneuli ROVD.

The gang members, ranging in age from their 20's to over 50, either did not work at all or had nominal jobs that left them with a great deal of leisure time. They lived in various locales, from Gardabani Rayon to Tbilisi; one man was a resident of Zemo Metalurgi in Tbilisi's Zavod Rayon, a district known popularly as "Afrika." Every member had a specific function, including one large man employed mainly to "show his muscles" if any of the victims complained. All the men owned their own cars.

Gangs like this ply their lucrative scam at bazaars, near transportation complexes, and other crowded public places where unsavory elements, speculators, ne'er-do-wells, and potential victims hang out.

#### 'MORE RIGHTS' IN GEORGIAN POLYTECHNIC'S INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 August 1985 carries on page 2 Tbilisi Lenin Polytechnic Institute Vice-Rector for Instruction D. Chkheidze's 2,100-word article on the vital role the institute plays in

providing trained cadres for today's high-tech economy as well as upgrading the qualifications of teachers for other VUZ's. Among other positive developments in recent years, Polytechnic has 62 computers and "many" classroom terminals. Refresher courses to bring VUZ teachers up to date on the latest computer technology, robotics, and allied fields have been functioning for 2 years now. The institute has initiated effective programs such as setting up department affiliates in industrial enterprises and associations, and establishing "training-scientific-production" sections, so that students can get practical experience on the job and pick up new developments that often not made it into the textbooks. Polytechnic's young scientists have consistently won prizes in all-union competition. The institute fulfills its "graduate distribution" plans 100 percent.

The author of the article touches on a number of problems that hamper progress, the remedy for which is for the institute to be granted more "rights" in determining its own cadre needs and running its own instructional programs. In particular, the institute should be allowed to introduce new disciplines as scientific-technical developments require, rather than being confined to "standard plans." Furthermore, teachers and instructors are at present allocated on the basis of the student enrollment; what is needed is an allocation based on the "volume" of particular subjects. Teachers carry loads of 800-900 hours, a factor making it difficult to upgrade their qualifications (at present, only 45 percent have a scientific degree and rank).

Students are hampered by being assigned to "other work," which restricts the amount of time they can spend on production and prediploma practice. Often, the students' practice period is replaced by summer work during the "labor semester." The author suggests that the institute should have the right to plan its own instructional process to make optimum use of the students' time budget.

A substantial portion of students--mostly the "straight C-students"--are apathetic and unenthusiastic about their future profession, indicating that vocational guidance has been inadequate. Polytechnic teachers and administrators are partly to blame because they hesitate to flunk poor students. The author suggests that, without "belittling" the role of entrance exams in selecting students, it might be better to focus more on "culling" them in the initial stages of studies instead.

Finally, material incentives need to be improved both for newly-graduated engineers and for those who might opt to continue with graduate studies. In particular, an engineer trained at Polytechnic ought to be assured that he will earn more in his new job at some plant or other than his untrained workmates, and students admitted to graduate school should be granted larger stipends.

#### GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF ON FEARS OF POLICE ABUSES IN DRUNK CASES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1985 carries on page 3 B. Bakhturidze's 1,900-word interview with MVD chief Guram Gvetadze



concerning the generally successful antialcoholism drive, with special focus on allaying public fears that, in light of legislation granting the militia new powers of enforcement, officers of the law can stop "just about anybody and subject them to a physical drunk check [proverka]," even someone who is perhaps "a little tipsy but not making a scene or bothering anyone." Gvetadze assures his interlocutor that persons suspected of being drunk in public have to be escorted to the sobering-up station or the local militia precinct for testing, and in all cases there must be probable cause. But might a militiaman make a mistake? Yes, there have been "a few such cases." At a recent meeting, First Deputy Culture Minister Ia Gamrekeli reprimanded the militia for an episode in which "one of our most distinguished creative intellectuals" was hauled off to the drunk tank twice in one evening, although tests showed "he was absolutely sober." the militiamen had been "confused by the man's behavior." Gvetadze himself examined the case, and the aggrieved party was invited to the MVD and given a personal apology.

Other parts of the interview deal with the positive results of the drive in the short time since it was launched. Cited statistics show that murder, intentional bodily injury, and malicious hooliganism are down substantially. Many citizens have voluntarily turned in their vodka stills. Raids have been conducted, and enforcement is generally good, although efforts have been lax in many districts. An MVD board meeting held in Sagaredzho to examine conditions at the "Labot Therapy Prophylactorium" found its work unsatisfactory and its facilities substandard, rehabilitation poor, and shortcomings in the "employment of its clients." Measures worked out in collaboration with the Health Ministry should help improve treatment there. The Tbilisi sobering-up stations also needs rebuilding and better equipment. In all such facilities, 24-hour communist and Komsomol watches have been instituted "to prevent violations of socialist legality." In cases where militiamen themselves have been guilty of drunkenness, stern actions has been taken.

#### REPUBLIC DIAGNOSTIC CENTER, FIRST IN USSR, TO BE BUILT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1985 carries on page 4 Gruzinform correspondent I. Goldman's 600-word interview with First Deputy Health Minister I. Menagarishvili concerning the creation of a republic diagnostic-consultation center--the first such facility in the USSR--which is to be built in the Digomi district of Tbilisi. Construction is already under way.

The center will serve several purposes. Persons from anywhere in the republic can come there, accompanied by their own doctor if they wish, to have their ailments diagnosed or a previous diagnosis confirmed or revised. The complex will include numerous laboratories with all the most up-to-date equipment and analytical instruments, also a "boarding facility" for out-of-towners. The center will serve to consolidate presently scattered medical expertise as well as ensure fuller use of equipment that is now often idle. Use of the facility will "free" up to 500 hospital beds and thus reduce present waiting times.

The need for such a center became increasingly clear from the experience of instituting universal dispenserization, also from the fact that long-term patients whose treatment has not been yielding results have been turning to specialists in Moscow, Leningrad, and elsewhere even though Georgia's own medical people are the equal of anyone anywhere.

#### RETURN TO LENINIST-BOLSHEVIK PERSONAL STANDARDS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 3,600-word essay by Pilipe Makharadze, deputy chairman of the Georgian CP Central Committee Audit Commission, examining what traits make up a true communist as exemplified, in particular, by V. I. Lenin, and also calling for strict--even harsh--adherence to bolshevik principles as practiced, in particular, by V. I. Lenin.

Lenin was a humble and simple man who drove himself but always showed consideration for his colleagues. For example, he once virtually forced Feliks Dzerzhinskiy to take a much-needed vacation and build up his health, which "had been broken by his time in prison and penal servitude." Lenin lived and worked in spare, cramped, unheated quarters, went without food, and even stood in line for haircuts so as not to place himself above the toiling masses. He declined public honors and was displeased at seeing the ubiquitous portraits of himself.

Lenin's close associates--Sverdlov, Ordzhonikidze, and Stalin, for example--emulated the leader's style and habits in this regard. Henri Barbusse is quoted as saying that Stalin's quarters in the Kremlin were small and his daily meals very modest--"of the sort that not even a middle bureaucrat in a capitalist country would put up with." Stalin's elder son Yasha [Iakob] slept in the dining room on a sofa, while "the younger son" [Vasil'y] had his bed in a kind of closet.

"What has happened to us now?" There are those among us who do not hesitate to expand their lodgings at someone else's expense and otherwise take advantage of their position. Portraits of bigwigs of various ranks, put up by lackeys and toadies, look down from every wall. Lenin warned presumptuous officials that "the people placed you in your position, and they can kick you out." In Lenin's view, punishment for various infractions, bureaucratism, protectionism, and the like should be made harsher for party members: "The party must not protect its own rascals."

Nor should big-talking, idle family members of communists be exempt now. Lenin foresaw that his generation's children would live better, but today's young people--the offspring of party members in particular--are spoiled, arrogant, and demanding of privilege. By way of graphic example, the author cites the recent scandal in Tbilisi State University's Law School. None of the secondary school students who, with their parents' connivance, were placed in cushy jobs to "qualify" for preferential enrollment in Law School came from ordinary workers' families.

As Patiashvili remarked at the recent party aktiv, much higher standards are demanded for party members, who must always set an example, and punishments for infractions will be more severe. The Georgian CP "cannot permit a double standard of discipline." Bigwigs, glory-seekers, and their ilk are sure to be brought down in the new surge of the struggle that has been declared against arrogance, careerism, toadyism, and corruption. "Let us not be intimidated by the fact that many will not come out of this entirely clean and without sin."

#### BOOK SCARCITY IN GEORGIA: CAUSES, MEASURES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 September 1985 carries on page 4 Saktsigni [the Georgian book distribution administration] Chief E. Sikharulidze's 1,700-word discussion of the chronic book scarcity, its causes, and the various measures being taken to correct it. Although one-quarter of the books in the world are published in the USSR (some 9 billion in the past 5 years), demand has been outstripping the supply. Public opinion surveys and sociological research have looked into the objective causes and sociopsychological aspects of this complex phenomenon. For one thing, the political-social level of all segments of society has been rising. Fifteen years ago, Saktsigni had to cut prices on huge stock surpluses in all types of literary, scientific-technical, and other types of books. Now the situation has turned around 180 degrees.

Clearly, the tirage needs to be increased for books in high demand. This, however, depends on paper quotas and printing plants' limitations. It is essential, therefore, to exercise great care (from the standpoint of the party and the state) in selecting what is to be published. It would not do to make up the gap by stocking the stores with, for example, G. Simenon's works and other "adventure" novels which are "not in tune with reality." Surveys show that discerning readers, especially young people, want high-quality works reflecting our present-day sciences and culture.

Another problem is that the officials and personnel of Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] are having to spend a great deal of their time and energy trying to fend off would-be literati and scholars, known as "aggressive authors" whose published works wind up gathering dust. The paper shortage is exacerbated by the fact that many ministries and organizations squander costly paper on invitations, programs, and directives, thus leaving less for such truly needed items as scientific-technical works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and so on. Still another big problem is the inordinate growth of personal libraries (estimated to total over 40 billion items, vastly more than in state and public libraries), which have come to represent a symbol of prestige or to serve as home decoration rather than reflect their owners' culture. The author spotted one lady buying fine books by the hard. There should be more articles in magazines and newspapers concerning how best to build a truly useful personal library.

As for measures to correct the situation, a major focus is on procedures to determine which items to publish and how big a tirage, decisions which concern specialists, the intelligentsia, ideological workers, and the reading public.

Increasingly effective is the practice of distributing subscription books and scarce items directly to the labor collectives, of instituting patronage arrangements with industrial outfits and giving preferential distribution to party, labor, and war veterans, winners in socialist competition, and creative and ideological collectives. In turn, the arrangements call for the various large outfits and institutions (for example, Dimitrov Aviation, Stankostroitel, Tbilisi State University...) to provide Coskomizdat and Saktsigni with particular kinds of help, including building, remodeling, expanding and repairing facilities and outlets. As a consequence, book sales per capita are rising. Prices on low-demand items have been slashed. For the first time in the system's history, state plans and socialist obligations are being met regularly. Another positive practice is the distribution of questionnaires soliciting public input on how best to improve services.

Finally, the author deals sketchily with "negative phenomena" and what is being done to combat them. Many dishonest book trade personnel have been fired or demoted. On the basis of a poll, workers in book depots now receive free meals as well as the allocation of certain especially desirable books. These measures, along with other components of a "smoothly functioning social control system," have helped clean up the psychological-moral climate.

#### GEORGIA: ILLEGAL LAW SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 September 1985 carries on page 4 G. Giorgadze's 900-word account of the sequence of maneuvers by which the son of a deputy chief of Tbilisi's NVD came to be enrolled illegally in the Tbilisi State University School of Law, with the connivance of officials in a unit of the Consumer Services Ministry. This account resonates to recent revelations of the big scandal which involved the scions of a number of high- or mid-level officials working in cahoots with Tbilisi State University administrators and faculty members, which have evoked the dismay and rage of all honest working people.

The sequence of events is this: Deputy Chief D. G. Mikadze's son G. D. Mikadze in 1983 at the age of 15, having just completed the 8th grade, was given a job as clerk in the supply department of a housing repairs trust (under the Consumer Services Ministry) and very soon thereafter was transferred, at his parents' request and with the Education Ministry's unlawful consent, to one of the secondary night schools for working youths--but placed in the 10th grade, bypassing the 9th. Although he had a grade average of C until then, he started making B's and wound up completing the 11th grade with top marks. In October 1984 he was transferred to the trust's Bolnisi section and given the job of cadre inspector, a post he held until July 1985. Under regulations permitting outfits to send "leading workers" to college under a 15-percent supplement over the normal stipend providing the worker returns to the outfit on graduation, the worker collective voted to do in Mikadze's case. Accordingly, he took the exams, passed, and was enrolled in Law School.



While the documents may show that Mikadze was employed full-time from summer 1983, in fact a secondary school student does not have the right to take a job of that sort. Furthermore, the Bolnisi unit had no right to send him to Law School, inasmuch as that outfit does not have a slot for a lawyer in the first place. All stages in this set-up constitute violations of state discipline on the part of the boy's parents and the officials involved. This kind of maneuvering can only be perceived as a "subversions of the true functions of the system of night schools for working youths." It is a shame that the elder Mikadze, who had been a respected and energetic officer of the law, got involved in it. It is essential to keep in mind that "one law fits all."

A similar account of this case appeared in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 27 September, page 3. It does not make reference to the wrongful decision of the Education Ministry to allow the boy to transfer to night school.

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CSO: 1830/229

CULTURE

U.S.-SOVIET WRITERS' CONFERENCE ENDS IN VILNIUS

LD212152 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Vilnius November 21 TASS--Writers can and must create an atmosphere of trust among people with the help of literature. This conclusion has been drawn by participants in the Soviet-American writers' meeting, which today ended in the capital of Lithuania, a Soviet Baltic republic. During four days the writers discussed questions relevant to the role of men of letters in preserving common human values.

"The meeting was businesslike and constructive. Everyone of us is well aware of the responsibility borne by the artistic intellectuals in the present-day serious international situation," Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary of the board of the Soviet writers' union, who led the Soviet delegation, said. "The men of letters of the USSR and the USA are convinced that to preserve the great cultural heritage of mankind, it is first and foremost vital to preserve life on earth. In this sense the fiery words of writers have a special role to play. Despite their political and ideological differences, the participants in the meeting were unanimous in denouncing the arms race and nuclear madness."

The Soviet spokesman stressed that the Geneva meeting gave a special meaning to the dialogue. The announcement of the resumption and expansion of cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and the USA was enthusiastically welcomed. The writers expressed the desire to make their contribution to the buildup of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The summit will have a positive effect on the further expansion of cultural contacts between our countries, American playwright Arthur Miller said.

The Soviet and American writers decided to continue the dialogue initiated in Vilnius, and their next, eighth meeting, is scheduled to take place in New York and Los Angeles.

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CSO: 1800/168

## CULTURE

### ESTONIAN CULTURE MINISTER NOTES SORRY STATE OF LIBRARIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 2

[Interview with Ivi Tingre, chief of library inspections, ESSR Ministry of Culture, on the occasion of Library Month, by correspondent E. Kekelidze: day and place not specified: "Treasure-houses of Thought"]

[Excerpt] [Answer] In recent years, interest in the history of library matters in our republic has grown among our workers. For this reason, we have announced a special competition for "chronicles" to which people will send work on the history of one or another library. There is also a special competition for the best book display on the theme "45 years of Estonian culture."

All the libraries of our republic, from the smallest to the largest, will participate in these competitions. And although, for example, the history of the Mustlask library, which recently celebrated its 125th anniversary, is richer, than, for example, the history of the library in Tyaeksi (Vilyand rayon), both will fill equally interesting and equally important pages in the overall history of our affairs."

[Question] Library month is a holiday in the midst of workdays. And workdays are taken up not only with routine library work, but with the solution of a variety of problems. What are the most pressing of these?

[Answer] For us, the most disturbing problem involves the facilities for our libraries. Recently a team from the USSR Ministry of Culture came to study us and concluded that: "There is a striking contrast between the fine quality of the work being done and the poor condition of the facilities."

Judge for yourselves, I will cite some official figures: in the republic there are 646 general libraries. Of these: 617 are housed in buildings adapted from other uses; 113 require reconstruction or major repairs; 29 buildings are in a dangerous state.

In the republic, there are 21 central libraries; of these, 11 require relocation in more suitable quarters. The situation is bad both in the rayons and in the cities, in Tallinn, Tartu, Knaapsalu, Narva, the Keylask library in the Kharyuskiy rayon, and the Yykhvinsk library in the Kokhtla-Yarevskiy

rayon. In Narva, the plan for a new library has long been ready, but they keep delaying the start of construction -- the city has no library builders. And this is in a city of workers!

Against this background, the problem of stocking of the libraries seems in much better shape, although even here all the problems have not been solved. But the situation with literature in Russian has really improved somewhat. Things are still bad with regard to childrens' literature: we get 10 copies of one title for the entire republic -- distribute them however you like. But we will hope that here too the situation will improve.

Another very urgent problem is personnel. The teacher's college trains specialists with higher education and the Vilyandsk cultural and educational school trains specialists with specialized intermediate education. In general, students from the rural rayons come to study at Vilyandsk and this is fine. What is bad is that there are not enough middle level specialists in Tallinn and Tartu, where the largest libraries of the republic are located. However, graduates of the Vilyandsk school can't relocate in these cities -- there is no housing for them. A closed circle results.

More than once, we have applied to the Ministry of Higher and Intermediate Education, the Ministry of Finance, and the Gosplan, requesting that a Tallinn affiliate of this school be opened, if only for a few years, in order to provide the necessary personnel for the libraries of this capital and university city. This becomes even easier to accomplish because the necessary instructors are already here. They tell us that "this is impossible, it would cost 2 thousand rubles and the money is not available!" But no one considers how much we are spending on training such personnel on the job -- which would easily repay not only 2 thousand, but a much larger sum.

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CSO: 1800/109



## CULTURE

### CULTURAL PROGRAMS PROMOTED FOR AZERBAIJAN'S GEORGIANS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 May 1985 carries on page 4 O. Korashvili's 400-word article on measures being made to promote cultural programs for the Georgian communities in Azerbaijan's Kakhi, Belokany, and Zakataly Rayons as part of the Georgian SSR's increasing attention to the cultural and educational needs of the Ingilos [ethnic Georgians in that district], including "shefstvo" programs. One major focus in this regard is the creation of a Drama Club in the Alibeglo village Culture House (Kakhi Rayon) by graduates of the Georgian Theater Institute. The club, which has adult, teen-age and children's sections, now has a repertoire of five plays. One of them was performed recently in Tbilisi and was well received. The roles were played by Alibeglo citizens from all walks of life, including kolkhozniks, mechanics, teachers, and technicians. Several Ingilos are currently enrolled in the Georgian Theater Institute. Plans call for the creation of a Choreography Club and a Music Club.

### SOCIALIST RITUALS REPLACE RELIGION IN PARTS OF GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 July 1985 carries on page 2 Adjarian Obkom Secretary N. Gugunava's 1000-word article about the successful introduction of new, socialist traditions and rituals "in opposition to" religious traditions and practices in the autonomous republic. Progress is being made thanks to the efforts of special commissions created in party committees at all levels, with the active help of writers, scientists, and the media as well as a "problems group" in the Batumi SRI. Careful studies are made of the religious and folk traditions of all nationalities in Adjara, with a view toward discarding bad ones and retaining good ones, stripping them of religious content and making them socialist. The author lists a number of local festivals that have proved popular and effective in recent years, and notes that the Sabchota Achara [Soviet Adjara] Publishing House has produced significant works in the field. Many festivals involve participation of representatives from other republics and countries (for example, Bulgaria). Ceremonies and rituals include Worker Dedication, Awarding of the First Paycheck, Conferral of the Passport, and the like. Mothers of large families (especially numerous in Khulo Rayon) are honored regularly. Pre-induction parties honoring draftees are an excellent form.

The author states that these new traditions and rituals "fully satisfy the social, psychological, moral, and esthetic needs" of the people, promote

young people's communist indoctrination and atheism, and serve counter-propaganda purposes. As a result, there has been a substantial decline in religious participation, and many old rituals have disappeared. Thus the republic's "moral-psychological climate" is improved and the "working people's labor vigor" is strengthened.

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CSO: 1830/208

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### SOVIET SWEDISH SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES BALTIC ECOLOGY

LD 232248 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Riga November 22 TASS--The ecological aspects of the protection of the Baltic from pollution were discussed by the participants in a Soviet-Swedish symposium which came to a close in the Latvian resort city of Jurmala today.

Soviet specialists acquainted the guests with practical work under the international project "The Baltic". In particular, the staff of the Institute of Biology of the Latvian Academy of Sciences showed a cheap device which is capable of increasing many times over the biological activity of a marine "plantation" with an area of 500 square meters. The device enriches water with oxygen.

The fact that in recent years the coastal cooperatives of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia successfully farm trout -- the fish which is used to crystal-clear well-aerated water -- is also indicative of the positive results achieved in the field of the practical realization of the project "The Baltic". The research carried out by Soviet hydrochemists have helped to choose places for the construction of large municipal purifying installations so that waste water could do no harm to the sea.

However, the Baltic, on the shores of which 15 percent of the world's all industrial products are put out, is in need of help from all countries of the region. In our days the antropogenic load on the sea is such that time may come when it will exceed the sea's self-purifying ability. That such symptoms have already appeared is evidenced by scientists' conclusions which have been drawn on the strength of a decade of joint work. Thus, the participants in the symposium focused their attention on the results of the expedition on board the Soviet ship "Georgiy Ushakov". The research vessel visited the area of the blue-green algal bloom. The characteristics of current, the rate of solar radiation, transparency and salinity of water, samples of plankton, the concentration of chemical substances and other parameters studied there by specialists have confirmed suppositions that those areas of the sea are diseased. Scientifically valid criteria of an estimate of the health of the Baltic are being worked out on the strength of the collected materials, and concepts of the resources of the sea independently to cope with the consequences of man's economic activity are being produced.

A success of this task to a considerable extent is promoted by a standardized system of methods for abyssal research, which had been earlier worked out by Soviet and Swedish scientists and offered to the states which are parties to the Baltic Convention.

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